The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3191. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Dispatches Received From Port Royal and Tybee.

A Reconnoissance in the Rear of Fort Pulaski.

Fort on Warsaw Island found Deserted.

A Union Force Within Ten Miles of Savannah.

A Skirmish With a Rebel Battery on the Lower Potomac.

The Military Posts on the Canadian Frontier to be Looked After.

The Developments of the Potter Investigating Committee.

Between Four and Five Hundred Disloyal Government Employes.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 12.

GOVERNMENT DISPATCHES FROM FORT PICKENS.

The Government has received dispatches from Fort Pickens, stating that Gen. BROWN had silenced Fort McRae, destroyed the Navy-yard, and burned the town of Warrenton, and that the bombardment was a complete success. Our loss in the engagement was one man killed and five wounded.

AN IMPORTANT EXPEDITION TOWARDS SAVANNAH.

Letters received at the Navy-yard state that on the 8th inst., Commander ROGERS left Tybee Roads before daylight with the steamers *Ottawa*, *Seneca* and *Pembina*, and crossed the bar of Warsaw Sound at half tide. The United States forces approached the fort on Warsaw Island within a mile, and sent Lieut BARNES to it with a flag of truce, who found it entirely deserted. The fort consisted of an inclosed octagonal work with platforms for eight guns on the water faces. The guns had been removed, the platforms cut up, and a magazine blown up. Commander ROGERS states that everything had the appearance of being very recently deserted.

The letter also says: "From the mouth of Wilmington River we observed a battery bearing from us about N. W. by W., one-half W., and distant three miles. It is on the river, and about three miles distant, and just above a house with a red cupola, which is one of the Coast Survey's points of triangulation, and is about ten miles from Savannah. We counted five guns, apparently of large calibre, on the face of the battery towards us. We could only see one gun upon the other face, but there may have been more. We were near enough to see the men on the ramparts, and the glistening of their bayonets."

Commander ROGERS states that a battery upon Little Tybee Island would be of no use whatever, although there may have been a signal man placed there, the southeastern part of it being a commanding point for observation. The highest point reached by Commander ROGERS was about eight miles from Warsaw bar' about ten miles from Savannah, and between four and five miles from Thunderbolt on one side, and Montgomery on the other side.

THE RECENT OPERATIONS NEAR PORT ROYAL.

Capt. DUPONT, in his communication to the Navy Department, dated 4th of December, says the apprehension of losing possession of the Bay of St. Helena, so exceedingly valuable, for a harbor, for its proximity to Charleston, and for the command it secures of large rivers, supplying interior communication with South Carolina, induced him to dispatch a second expedition there under Commander DRAYTON, with orders to hold the island until Gen. SHERMAN is prepared to assume military occupation of it, when he will transfer the fort to his troops. The reconnoissance of Commander ROGERS, of Warsaw Inlet, was in order to ascertain the position and force of the enemy's battery there, information which the Commanding General expressed his desire to obtain before landing the troops on Tybee Island. In the necessary occupation of St. Helena Sound and Tybee Roads, and in the examination of Warsaw Inlet, a large number of the vessels of the squadron is engaged, which will be released and employed on blockading duty as soon as Otter and Tybee Islands are held by the army. Warsaw Inlet and Sound constitute a second entrance into Savannah River, and, as twenty-one feet can be carried over the bar at high water, this passage is but little inferior to Tybee entrance. It appears from a private letter that our guns are but ten miles from Savannah, the steeples of which are plainly visible from the decks of our ships as they ride at anchor. It seems to be understood that in addition to our occupation of Beaufort, Gen. VIELE was at once to be sent with a considerable force to occupy the most important points in the new approaches to Savannah, and that another force will go about the same time on a similar errand in the direction of Charleston to hold certain strategic points.

A SKIRMISH ON THE LOWER POTOMAC.

Yesterday morning a rebel battery of light artillery appeared on the Virginia shore of the Potomac above Freestone Point, and commenced firing upon the steamers *Yankee* and *Wyandank*, to which the steamers replied. After the firing had continued for an hour, the rebels withdrew their battery. None of the rebel shot hit their marks.

There are indications of a considerable body of the enemy in the vicinity of Occoquan Creek, numerous camps being visible from the decks of steamers on the Potomac.

AN ALARM IN THE UNION CAMPS.

The alarm that disturbed the Union camps Tuesday night, causing the men in some of the divisions to sleep on their arms, originated in the imperfect report of Union scouts. A reconnoissance of Gen. KING's brigade, on Monday, resulted in a skirmish with a body of the enemy's troops, and the latter fled, leaving their arms behind. The next day a considerable force of the enemy returned to the ground they had been driven from, it is supposed to recover the arms that had been abandoned. This rebel force was seen and exaggerated by some Union scouts to "ten thousand men." Hence the alarm.

DISLOYALTY AMONG GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES.

Mr. POTTER, of Wisconsin, stated in the Republican caucus Monday night, that his Committee had reported to the Administration against the loyalty of between four and five hundred employes of the Government, mostly in the Departments at Washington, and that only about two hundred had been removed. It is the intention of the Committee to report the whole matter to Congress in a few days. The movement is not considered friendly to the Administration, and will create much excitement in the Departments, many of the clerks reported against being retained by influence of Republican members of Congress.

THE REPORT OF THE VAN WYCK COMMITTEE.

The Van Wyck Investigating Committee will not make their report until Monday next, the delay being necessary in order to give the printer time to put all the evidence in type.

THE ARRESTS OF FUGITIVE SLAVES IN THE DISTRICT.

Marshal LAMON is preparing a report in regard to the arrest of fugitive slaves in this District. He will show that no such arrests have been made by the Marshal or his deputies; that those now confined in jail came before the city magistrates, and by them were committed under the laws of the District of Columbia passed by Congress.

A DESERTER FROM LEESBURGH.

A rebel deserter from Leesburgh, who left there about ten days ago, states at that town there are four regiments of Mississippi infantry, armed with Mississippi and Enfield rifles and smooth bore muskets; one regiment of cavalry, who are used as skirmishers, and one battery of artillery, consisting of three small field pieces, altogether upwards of 3,000 men, Gen. EVANS commanding.

VISIT OF THE INDIAN DELEGATES TO THE CAMPS.

The Indian delegates yesterday visited the camps in Virginia, and witnessed division drills and reviews. They expressed their astonishment and delight at the military power of the Government and their opinion of the statements of rebel Commissioners, by saying, "ALBERT—PIKE—lies." One of the chiefs, with Senatorial dignity, said, "Too many—ought to move."

A SOLDIER TO BE SHOT.

Private WM. H. JOHNSON, of the Lincoln Cavalry, who deserted, and attempted to go over to the rebels, has been tried and convicted, and is to be shot to-morrow, at such time and place as shall be designated by Gen. FRANKLIN. The execution will take place in presence of the whole Division.

THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS OF WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

The Republican caucus on Wednesday night adopted the resolution of Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, offered on Monday night, which is substantially as follows:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting it is the duty of Congress to pass an act for the confiscation of all property, real and personal, rights and credits, of persons engaged in rebellion against the Government of the United States, and also to provide for the unconditional emancipation of the slaves of such.

This resolution received the support of Republicans, who will not favor emancipation unless accompanied by colonization.

CODIFYING THE STATUTES.

Senator SUMNER intends pressing to a consummation the measure which he introduced ten years ago, for a classification and codification of the statutes of the United States, and which has now been recommended in the message of the President.

Congress has, since the organization of the Government, enacted some 5,000 acts and joint resolutions, which fill more than 6,000 closely-printed pages, and are scattered through many volumes. A bill for the purpose mentioned has been introduced in the House.

NECESSITY OF CLOSING THE LIQUOR STORES.

To-day, Gen. ANDREW PORTER, the Provost-Marshal, appeared before the Judiciary and Military Committees of the Senate, and urged immediate legislation which should empower him to close the drinking shops, which are demoralizing our troops by selling them liquor, and to close which the present laws are not sufficient.

The Provost-Marshal has determined to revoke all passes which have been transferred, and to punish those transferring them. A number of arrests have already been made.

THE IROQUOIS AND THE AUTHORITIES OF CURACOA.

The action of the Governor-General of Curacoa in refusing to allow the *Iroquois* to enter the port except as a privateer, or on the same footing as vessels of the rebel Government, is a clear violation of international law, and is virtually regarded as a declaration war. The Governor-General must have misconstrued his instructions relative to our National vessels entering the ports of the Netherlands. The facts in the case have been received by the Department, and it is understood that the Government will take such action in the matter as the circumstances may demand. It is well known that the Government have established a coaling dépôt there, and now have 1,500 tons of coal deposited at Curacoa.

DEBTS TO NORTHERN CREDITORS.

The question of securing the rights of Northern creditors against rebel debtors will soon come before Congress in a tangible and effective form. It is understood that the Attorney-General has claimed that Congress could not, under the Constitution, extend the powers of a Military Court so as to give it civil jurisdiction; and, though he has never denied the justice and equity of Judge FREEZE's action as Provost-Marshal of Alexandri, in behalf of Northern creditors, he denies the right of the military to interfere in the matter at all. Mr. BINGHAM, of the Judiciary Committee, holds that there is no limitation under the Constitution to the civil power, as applicable to these cases, but he holds that there is a constitutional power to meet such an emergency as has now arisen in the country. The commercial interests of New-York are pressing immediate action.

THE CASE OF SURGEON-GEN. FINLAY.

On the assembling of the Court-martial for the trial of Surgeon-Gen. FINLAY, an order was received from Gen. MCCLELLAN dissolving the Court and dismissing the case, the charges having been withdrawn by the prosecution upon mutual explanations between the parties.

THE KERRIGAN TRIAL.

The trial of Col. KERRIGAN made but little progress to-day. Third Sergeant ROBERT MCMORAN, of Company I, testified that on the 24th of July, one PATRICK MCCORNEY deserted from said company, and that on Sept. 4, he returned and was restored to duty by Col. KERRIGAN. The Court-martial held a secret session this morning, and it is said the occasion was a message from Gen. MCCLELLAN, which may result in the trial of KERRIGAN being discontinued for the present, and the theatre of KERRIGAN's operations removed.

THE PROPOSED OFFICE OF SOLICITOR OF CUSTOMS.

The Committee on Commerce of the House have under consideration the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury to provide for the appointment of a Solicitor of Customs for New-York, whose duty it will be to prosecute all the cases and claims arising out of the seizure of vessels and other property at that port.

THE BUTLER AND LEHMAN CONTESTED ELECTION.

The House Committee on Elections in the Butler and Lehman case, having failed to agree upon some law points, have ordered the counsel to reargue the case.

A PHYSICIAN ARRESTED.

A physician living at Charlotte Hall, in Southern Maryland, and who had gained the respect of our troops for his supposed loyalty, has been arrested for forwarding intelligence to the rebels in Virginia.

A COMPLAINT FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

A delegation of citizens of Massachusetts waited on Secretary CAMERON, this morning, and presented a letter from Gov. ANDREW, complaining that Massachusetts troops had been ordered by Gen. STONE to arrest slaves claimed as fugitives. It is said that the Secretary gave assurances that Gen. STONE should be instructed that the troops from that State be no longer employed as negro catchers.

ARRESTED FOR DEALING IN PASSES.

To-day a Captain of volunteers and a Jew were arrested and committed to prison for dealing in passes.

A BALL IN HONOR OF A MARRIAGE.

To-night a splendid ball was given at the residence of Mr. CARROL, in honor of the marriage of his daughter to Capt. GRIFFIN.

COL. ALLEN, FIRST REGIMENT NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Gen. WOOL and Senator MCDOUGAL have been commissioned by the President to revise the evidence taken before the Court-martial of Col. ALLEN, First Regiment New-York Volunteers. The appointment of this Commission is based upon an application to the President, asking the restoration of Col. ALLEN to his command, signed by Congressmen WARD and VAN WYCK, Brig.-Gens BLENKER and STAHL, and Col. J. MCLEOD MURPHY. Col. ALLEN was deposed from his command on the 10th of last September, the regiment since then having been in command of Lieut.-Col. DICKMAN. The regiment is still stationed at Newport's News.

THE PENSACOLA.

This splendid vessel of war is nearly completed Her engines, it is said, will be ready for an experimental trip on Saturday, which day has been fixed for the event. Should they realize the expectations of the inventor, on Monday next an invited party, with the Secretary of the Navy and others, will go in her on an excursion down the river. Her present armament consists of twenty-two 68-pounders, which are now all on board. To this is to be added one 150-pound gun, which will be put on board this week.

APPOINTMENT OF MEDICAL CADETS.

In accordance with an Act of Congress passed at the last session, the following medical cadets have been appointed, making the full number authorized by law:

W. A. Anderson,	M. J. Davis.
John W. Allen,	W. D. F. Day,
Lewis Applegate,	Rezin P. Davis,
F. G. H. Bradford,	F. A. Dudley,
Lewis H. Bodman,	A. C. Dyer,
Chas. H. Bowen,	W. C. Eichelberger,
Edward Curtis,	Norton Folsom,
James S. Drake,	Samuel L. Fitch,
Rufus Delafield,	Thomas Francis,
Chas. A. Devendorf,	W. H. Gardner,
Chas. H. Dougal,	James S. Gregory,
Harry Gray,	Horatio Paine,
S. G. Gray,	A. F. Pick,
E. Hutchinson,	J. M. Pillsbury,
George N. Hopkins,	Jacob Roberts,
E. R. Hutchins,	Henry A. Robbins,
John N. Lynan,	Eben J. Russ,
Elias Lester,	Edward Sterror,
Abiah Light,	John Sullivan,
William Longshaw,	R. A. Stephenson,
F. De Moyne,	Charles W. Spayd,
M. K. Moxley,	George W. Taylor,
S. G. Minassion,	C. P. Wilson,
Charles A. Milton,	Samuel Weil.
G. V. R. Merrill,	

JEWISH CHAPLAINS.

Rev. Dr. FISCHEL, of New-York, had yesterday an interview with the President, to urge the appointment of Jewish Chaplains for every military Department, they being excluded by an act of Congress from the volunteer regiments, among whom there are thousands of Israelites. In the meantime the Doctor will take charge of the spiritual welfare of the Jewish soldiers on the Potomac. The President assured him that the subject will receive his earnest attention, and expressed the opinion that this exclusion was altogether unintentional on the part of Congress.

FRIENDLINESS OF THE EGYPTIANS.

The following dispatch from our Consul-General in Egypt is of such public interest, that the Secretary of State has consented to its publication:

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 13, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to announce that the Viceroy of Egypt has again shown his good will to the United States, by directing the Captains of the Port of Alexandria to exclude all vessels bearing an unrecognized flag from the harbors of Egypt. Instructions to this effect, I am informed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, were issued about two weeks ago, in consequence of a suggestion addressed to His Highness, by this Consulate-General. At an interview which I had with him on the 3d inst., at Cairo, His Highness assured me that no privateers in the service of the domestic enemies of the United States will be allowed to be fitted out, or to bring the prizes in any port of his dominions. The following passages, translated from the note sent to me by His Excellency, NABAR BEY, in behalf of the Viceroy, show that in the facilities for obtaining Egyptian cotton, our manufacturers are placed on an equal footing with those of Great Britain. The note is dated October 18, and is in reply to some interrogatories which I had verbally made to the Secretary:

MONSIEUR LE CONSUL GENERAL: I have had the honor to report to his Highness, conformably to your desire, what you have said to me on the subject of the words addressed by his Highness to the deputation of the Manchester Association for the extension of the culture of cotton. His Highness charged me to inform you, Monsieur, that what he has said for any Association which may be formed in England for the abovementioned purpose, he says equally to any which your countrymen may organize."

At the interview to which I have referred, the Viceroy repeated this assurance in person to me, saying that he had never intended to exclude my compatriots from an equal share in the privileges accorded to the capitalists of Great Britain. I may add that at the same interview his Highness manifested the liveliest interest in our national affairs, the journals he had being filled with nothing else. He seemed to appreciate the differences in resources between the Government and its enemies, and had no doubt that the Government, sustained as it was, by so large a majority of the people, would successfully quell the insurrection; though in consequence of the extent of our Southern territory, the contest might be protracted. His Highness approved the large scale of our military preparations, saying that the only policy was to push the war, once begun, vigorously to the end, and that half-way measures were as bad in war as in everything else. The Viceroy, who is the son of the celebrated MEHEMET ALI, may speak with hereditary authority on questions of this kind. It was very plain from the tone of his remarks that our Government has lost none of its prestige in his estimation. A significant piece of news here is that the receipt of intelligence that a squadron had been sent by the authorities at Washington to open the Southern ports, caused cotton to fall in one day from $25 to $21 a cantar (100 weight.) Twenty-five dollars a cantar is the highest price ever known in Egypt. Prior to this time, the highest figure was $23, the result of the Crimean war. The price is now about $18 or $19 the cantar. The Englishmen have begun to make advances to the Fellahs, on the security of the coming cotton crops, in accordance with the concessions of the Neeray. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant, WM. S. THAYER.

To Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

TROOPS SICK AT PORT ROYAL.

A private letter received from Port Royal says that eleven hundred of our troops there are sick, owing to exposure.

THE DEFENCES ON THE CANADIAN FRONTIER.

Col. WAITE, of the First Infantry, has been ordered to Rouse's Point, to have command of a department of our defences on the Canadian frontier.

THE NATIONAL TAX IN VERMONT.

Vermont has assumed her share of the National tax, being the first State to do so.

THE TWENTY-YEAR SIX PER CENTS.

Orders have been issued for engraving the plates for the twenty-year six per cent. bonds, and the bonds will be issued at an early day.

FROM NEW-MEXICO.

Private advices from New-Mexico say that the report is that the strong forces which have been sent against the Texans in the Mesilla Valley have driven the enemy far back into Texas.

APPOINTED ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

Lieut. JOHN HANCOCK, of the Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Regiment, has been appointed Assistant Adjutant-General to Gen. HANCOCK's Brigade.

A FATAL MISTAKE.

Two privates belonging to the Forty-ninth Pennsylvania, who were performing picket duty from Gen. SMITH's Division, yesterday, having strayed beyond our lines, attempted to return this morning, when, on being ordered to halt by the guard, turned and ran; one was shot by the guards in two places and has since died, and the other was taken prisoner by them. As the guards had been changed during the absence of these pickets, they evidently supposed them to be enemies.

THE NINETEENTH NEW-YORK AN ARTILLERY REGIMENT.

The Nineteenth New-York Regiment, Col. LEDLIE, was to-day, by order of the War Department, changed from infantry to an artillery regiment, to comprise twelve batteries, a portion of which consists of heavy guns.

THE AFFAIR AT FORT PICKENS.

Its Objects, and How Far They were Attained.

INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF THE BOMBARDMENT

Extract from a Letter from One of the Officers of Fort Pickens.

FORT PICKENS, Monday, Nov. 25, 1861.

The long agony is, I hope, over, and well over. We have had as much success as I could reasonably hope for, and with much less loss and damage than I could have expected. We were under a continuous and heavy fire from the forts and batteries of the enemy, fourteen or fifteen in number, for two days, with a loss of only one private killed, and one sergeant, one corporal and four privates wounded, and which is singular but one man was hurt on the ramparts, the most exposed place.

You can have some idea of the amount of fire we gave and received when I tell you that we consumed fifty thousand pounds of powder, and that three guns were fired every minute for two days. The avalanche of shot and shell was terrible, but our soldiers did their duty, as Union soldiers fighting for their country should, and most ably did officers and men perform their whole duty.

The Navy, unfortunately, could not give us the assistance we expected, in consequence of drawing too much water, and we therefore failed in the great object of our hopes, the capture of Fort McRae.

About two-thirds of Warrenton is burned, and although we cannot see it, I think as much of Woolsey, a village north of the Navy-yard; and a good many buildings in the yard are burned, and the remainder must be shattered by the heavy shot and shell so unceasingly poured upon them.

Two steamers, the *Time* and *Bradford*, had become particularly obnoxious to our soldiers, who ardently desired to destroy them, but BRAGG, afraid of losing them, always kept them at night at Pensacola, and only sent them down when loaded. At nine o'clock they accordingly came steaming down, little dreaming of the salutation that awaited them. The *Time* is one of those three-story Mississippi steamers, pictures of which you see in children's books, and the *Bradford* is a small low gunboat. We waited quietly until they had both fastened to the wharf and let off their steam, when the word was given to fire, and fire did belch forth simultaneously upon them from twenty guns. We were immediately enveloped in smoke, and so continued for an hour; when at length we could see, we found the *Time* still there, but the *Bradford* had gone.

The former continued exposed to our fire all day, and was probably ruined, but her hull being only a scow, we could not sink her, and at night she was towed off.

We think we have done a most important service to the country. In the first place, we have fully avenged the gross insult offered to our flag by the rebels attacking BILLY WILSON'S camp, and then trying to attack our batteries; and no one with truth can say that a spot or blemish has been received by the glorious old Star-Spangled Banner, while in our keeping, that has not been fully wiped out.

In the second place, by attacking BRAGG at this time, *we think we have made an important diversion in favor of Gen. Sherman at Beaufort, not only by preventing Bragg from sending more troops there, (he has sent some,) but by compelling him to bring others here; he was also daily strengthening his batteries.* We have very effectually weakened him for some time to come, and have compelled him to expend a vast amount of ammunition which he can ill afford to lose.

We have, therefore, with eight hundred men, with one fort nearly surrounded by forts and batteries, (two forts, and at least fifteen batteries,) successfully attacked him, with his eight or nine thousand troops.

ADDITIONAL INTERESTING PARTICULARS.

Correspondence of the Express.

FORT PICKENS, Fla., Nov. 25, 1861.

I suppose by this time you have heard of the bombardment of this place. Col. BROWN has been anxious for some time to give them a chance on the other side to show their mettle, and determined to open the fight on the morning of the 22d. Everything was got in readiness, and the navy vessels *Niagara* and *Richmond* were to engage Fort McRae. At 9:30 A. M. the steamer *Time* made her appearance at the Navy-yard wharf, and, as this was the signal for all the batteries to open, we directed and fired all our guns at her. A perfect shower of shot and shell fell in and around her. The crew deserted her immediately, and we then kept up a fire upon her, and upon the batteries. The enemy did not reply till 10 A. M. The firing was kept up on both sides till after dark. We had a great superiority in artillery, and made their batteries very hot for them. I was at "Battery Cameron," (which contains ten 10-inch columbiads) under command of Lieutenant PENNINGTON, and we made some beautiful shooting all day. Two batteries gave us some pretty heavy firing, and we devoted our shot to them and the steamer. Nearly every shot we fired took effect in the batteries at which we directed them. A piece of shell struck in the middle of Lieut. PENNINGTON's tent floor, making a hole through it. Another piece weighing about twenty pounds struck the ground not more than three feet from him, and covered him with sand. While he was standing at the flag-staff tying the halyards, a shell struck the sand a short distance behind him, and then burst, throwing the sand in every direction. Another shot ricocheted, passed back of Lieut KAUFMAN, went through the chest containing the mess crockery, and did not leave a single whole piece. Several shells came into our battery, and others burst a few yards off. We did not have a single accident at our battery during the whole affair.

On the second day (23d) the firing commenced at 10½ A M., and was kept up as on the day previous, but later in the night. On this day we fired hot shot, (all day,) and completely destroyed the towns of Warrington and Woolsey, as well as nearly all the buildings in the Navy-yard that would ignite. The greater number of the buildings in the Navy-yard being of brick, with slate roofs, could not be fired.

The steamer *Times* is, I think, either sunk or permanently disabled. Not a gun of ours was disabled on the parapet, and only one in casemate. The shell which disabled the latter came into the embrasure, struck the side and glanced down, landing and wedging itself between the breech of the gun and the lower part of the carriage. Fortunately it did not burst, but the bricks which it scattered around wounded seven men. One man was killed on the first day; a piece of shell struck him in the side and passed through his body. Another had his hand taken off while serving the columbiad on the flag-staff bastion.

The *Niagara* and *Richmond* did good service on the first day, and with the aid of "Battery Scott," silenced McRae entirely. The flag on McRae was shot away, and on the second day our battery shot away the flag in Barancas Fort.

On the second day the navy vessels could not get near enough to do much service on account of the small depth of water, the wind coming from the west and blowing the water off shore.

The batteries at McRae consequently kept up an occasional fire on us and the vessels.

The *Richmond* received a shot three feet below the water line, and a rifle shot killed the gunner, and wounded six of the men at one of her guns.

The *Niagara* was hit in the hull twice, but not materially injured.

As some of our men were carelessly handling some of the unexploded shell thrown by the enemy, two exploded and killed six men and wounded several others. This occurred this morning. It killed and wounded more than the bombardment.

THE FIRST REINFORCEMENT OF FORT PICKENS.

Some Account of how it was Saved, and of his Subsequent Experiences as a Prisoner of War, by Lieutenant Worden.

It will be remembered that, in the early part of last April, Fort Pickens was suddenly discovered to be in imminent danger of capture at the hands of BRAXTON BRAGG and his new army of Confederate warriors. The National force in that vicinity was divided between Forts Pickens, McRae and Barancas, all three of which places, with their inefficient garrisons, would have fallen an easy prey, in detail, to the rebel arms. But one night, Lieut. SLEMMER, Capt. VODGES and the other loyal officers in command, put their heads together, and the next morning BRAGG lifted up his eyes and beheld the two latter strongholds evacuated, their late occupants and most of the stores and moveable artillery they contained having been, between sunset and dawn, cautiously transferred to Pickens, which their concentration made a rather awkward nut to crack. BRAGG foamed in impotent rage. At first, he could not imagine through what source his enemy had been warned in time, and authorized to take so decisive a measure of defence; but the idea suddenly occurred to him that, the previous day, April 11th, he had granted a pass to one Lieut. WORDEN, of the United States Navy, permitting him to go aboard the sloop-of-war *St. Louis*, there to have communication with Captain ADAMS. Lieut. WORDEN had fulfilled his mission, had returned by way of Pensacola, and was on his journey back to Washington, when this luminous revelation burst on BRAGG's benighted mind. On the instant, BRAGG set the telegraph in motion, and before Lieut. WORDEN reached Montgomery, he found himself in rebel limbo—the first prisoner of war that had been made on either side since the commencement of hostilities.

Lieut. WORDEN, as a captive amongst the Philistines of Secessia, had experiences, which his late release by exchange enables him to make public at the North. In the first place, he emphatically denies that he violated his word of honor in delivering to Capt. ADAMS the orders he had received from the Government on leaving Washington. BRAGG accused Lieut. WORDEN of doing so, to exonerate himself from the blame which he expected to receive from the rebel authorities for having allowed the Lieutenant to hold intercourse with Capt. ADAMS. Lieut. WORDEN carried no dispatches to Capt. ADAMS. The dispatches intrusted to his care by the National Government he had committed to memory and then destroyed. Their substance he had made known to Capt. ADAMS, and, acting on the instructions so conveyed, arrangements were made and immediately put in train for the execution of the strategic plan which preserved Pickens from impending peril. Lieut. WORDEN, when arrested, was taken before the rebel Adjutant-General at Montgomery, and by him consigned to the custody of a Deputy Marshal. The Confederate Cabinet came together and deliberated on his case. Evidently there were doubts entertained in exalted quarters on the subject of BRAGG's veracity; but the rebel cause was young and feeble then, and BRAGG could not be spared; so it was decided to believe him, to refrain from snubbing him for his carelessness publicly, and to indorse his statement of the case by dooming Lieut. WORDEN to close confinement. The next day, April 15, the Lieutenant found himself occupant of a cell in the county jail.

So far as his treatment by his captors goes, Lieut. WORDEN says he had no cause for complaint. He was allowed to provide himself with such comforts as he pleased. His correspondence with his family and friends was not interrupted, except so far as the rebel perusal of letters written and received by him rather restricted the freedom of his pen, and he was liberally provided with local newspapers, as well as an occasional journal from Richmond. From what Lieut. WORDEN heard and saw of the prevailing tone of feeling in Montgomery, he is of opinion that the rebels were full of confidence and determination until they heard of the Port Royal affair. That signal disaster sadly damped their enthusiastic ardor. There is a very widespread and growing feeling of mistrust beginning to be felt at the South in the competence of the rebel Government. DAVIS and his Cabinet were liberally denounced for not taking better care to keep the confounded Yankees out of Secessia's supposed-to-be impregnable coast defences. After six months of captivity, Lieut. Worden received from Quartermaster CALHOUN the agreeable information that he would be allowed to go to Richmond on parole, with the prospective object of obtaining his own exchange for a rebel officer then in the hands of the National authorities. Lieut. WORDEN arrived at Richmond on Sunday, Nov. 17, and put up at the Exchange Hotel. He had an interview the following day with Acting Secretary of War BENJAMIN, and from him secured the necessary documents to pass him to Norfolk, and from thence to the National frigate *Minnesota*. He came on as soon as possible to this City, and is now staying at the branch naval recruiting office, No. 85 South-street.

Before Lieut. WORDEN left the Montgomery jail a number of prisoners of war, taken in the rebel raid on Santa Rosa Island, were brought in to bear him company; amongst others, Major VODGES and twenty-two of WILSON'S Zouaves. During the early part of Lieut. WORDEN'S imprisonment, and while the rebel Government remained at Montgomery, he was visited by Capt. INGRAHAM, and many more of his old comrades in the navy, who used every exertion to obtain his release—either unconditionally or on parole. It is Lieut. WORDEN'S opinion that Fort Pickens can withstand any assault BRAGG may make upon it, and silence the fire of Forts Barancas and McRae into the bargain.

FROM OLD POINT COMFORT.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Dec. 12.

The boat from Old Point has arrived, but brings no news.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE HANSA.

The News of the Seizure of Slidell and Mason Received in England.

INTENSE POPULAR EXCITEMENT.

Meeting of Indignant Merchants at Liverpool.

IMMEDIATE FALL OF CONSOLS.

The Law Admitted to be on the Side of America.

THE REACTION COMMENCED.

The Nashville Permitted to Repair and Refit.

ENGLISH SENTIMENT UPON THE POINT.

Important News from the Continent.

THE ALLIES EVACUATING CHINA.

The screw-steamship *Hansa*, Capt. VON SANTEN, from Bremen, calling at Southampton on the 27th ult., and remaining at that port until the following day, arrived here yesterday morning.

The *Hansa* brings $15,000 in specie.

She also brings intelligence in regard to the reception in England of the news regarding the search of the *Trent*, and the seizure of Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON.

The steamship *North Briton* was insured with her cargo for £120,000.

An arrival from Australia had brought £277,000 in gold.

The American ship *Corinthian* had been burned at Lisbon on the 25th of November.

The American ship *Kataydid* arrived at Southampton on Nov. 23, with a cargo of deals from Saguenay.

THE SEARCH OF THE TRENT

NARRATIVE OF THE PROCEEDING FROM A BRITISH WITNESS—STATEMENT OF THE PURSER OF THE TRENT.

To the Editor of the London Times:

I hasten to forward you some particulars of the grevious outrage committed to-day against the English flag by the United States steam-sloop *San Jacinto*, Capt. WILKES. You have probably heard how, some three weeks ago, the little steamer *Theodora*, having on board the Commissioners sent by the Confederate States of America to London and Paris, ran the blockade at Charleston, arriving safely in Havana. Once arrived there, they, of course, imagined that on neutral territory they were perfectly free and safe from all molestation, and therefore made no attempt to conceal their names, position, and intended movements. Mr. SLIDELL, the Commissioner for Paris, was accompanied by his wife, son and three daughters, and also by his secretary, Mr. G. EUSTIS, with his wife; Mr. MASON, the Commissioner for England, being accompanied by his secretary, Mr. MCFARLAND. It was well known in Havana that berths were booked for the whole party to proceed by this steamer to St. Thomas, there to join the homeward West India mail steamship for Southampton. They accordingly embarked yesterday morning, trusting to receive the same protection under the English flag which they had already received from that of Spain.

We left Havana yesterday morning, at 8. This morning, about half past 11, we observed a large steamship ahead, and on a nearer approach found her hove to, evidently awaiting us. We were then in the narrowest part of the Bahama Channel, abreast of Paredon Grande lighthouse. As soon as we were well within range, we had the first intimation of her nationality and intentions by a round shot being fired across our bows, and at the same moment by her showing American colors. We were now sufficiently near to observe that all her ports were open, guns run out, and crew at their stations. On a still nearer approach she fired a shell from a swivel gun of large calibre on her forecastle, which passed within a few yards of the ship, bursting about a hundred yards to leeward. We were now within hail, when Capt. MOIR, commanding this ship, asked the American what he meant by stopping his ship, and why he did so by firing shotted guns, contrary to the usual custom. The reply was that he wished to send a boat on board of us. This was immediately followed by a boat putting off from the side of the *San Jacinto*, containing between twenty and thirty men, heavily armed, under the command of the First-Lieutenant, who came up on the quarter deck, and, after asking for Capt. MOIR, demanded a list of passengers. As his "right of search" was denied, the information required was, of course, peremptorily refused. He then stated that he had information that Messrs. SLIDELL, MASON, EUSTIS, and MCFARLAND were on board, and demanded that they should be given up. This also being indignantly refused, Mr. SLIDELL himself came forward, and said that the four gentlemen named were then before him, but appealed to the British flag, under which they were sailing, for protection. The Lieutenant said that his orders were to take them on board the *San Jacinto* by force if they would not surrender. He then walked to the side of the ship and waved his hand; immediately three more heavily armed boats pushed off and surrounded the ship, and the party of marines who came in the first boat came up and took possession of the quarter-deck; these, however, he ordered down on the main-deck, to take charge of the gangway ports. Capt. WILLIAMS, R. N., the naval agent in charge of the mails, who was of course present during this interview, then, in the name of Her Majesty, he being the only person on board directly representing her, made a vehement protestation against this piratical act. During the whole of this time the *San Jacinto* was about 200 yards distant from us on the port beam, her broadside guns, which were full manned, directly bearing upon us. Any open resistance to such a force was, of course, hopeless, although, from the loud and repeated plaudits which followed Capt. WILLIAMS' protestation, and which were joined in by every one, without exception, of the passengers congregated on the quarter-deck, men of all nations, and from the manifested desire of some to resist to the last, I have no doubt but that every person would have joined heart and soul in the struggle had our commander but given the order. Such an order he could not, under such adverse circumstances, conscientiously give, and it was therefore considered sufficient that a party of marines, with bayonets fixed, should forcibly lay hands on the gentlemen named. This was done, and the gentlemen retired to their cabins to arrange some few changes of clothing. A most heart-rending scene now took place between Mr. SLIDELL, his eldest daughter, a noble girl, devoted to her father, and the Lieutenant. It would require a far more able pen than mine to describe how, with flashing eyes and quivering lips, she threw herself in the doorway of the cabin where her father was, resolved to defend him with her life, till, on the order being given to the marines to advance, which they did with bayonets pointed at this poor defenceless girl, her father ended the painful scene by escaping from the cabin by a window, when he was immediately seized by the marines and hurried into the boat, calling out to Capt. MOIR as he left that he held him and his Government responsible for this outrage.

If further proof were required of the meanness and cowardly bullying in the line of conduct pursued by the Captain of the *San Jacinto*, I may remark, first, that, *on being asked if they would have committed this outrage if we had been a man-of-war, they replied, "Certainly not;"* and, secondly, that Capt. WILKES

sent an order for Capt. MOIR to go on board his ship, and a second for Capt. MOIR to move the *Trent* closer to the *San Jacinto*. Of course not the slightest notice was taken of either order, nor did they attempt to enforce them. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

THE PURSER OF THE TRENT.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP TRENT, At Sea, Nov. 8.

THE REPORT FURNISHED BY THE LA PLATA—THE DISPATCHES NOT SEIZED.

Correspondence of the London Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, Wednesday.

By the arrival here, this morning, of the West India mail steamer *La Plata*, Capt. WELLER, most important intelligence has been received, involving questions affecting the relations existing between this country and the Federal Government of America. The mail steamer *Trent*, Capt. MOIR, was intercepted by the American steamer *San Jacinto*, commanded by Capt. WILKES, while on her passage from Havana to St. Thomas, and, under force of arms, the accredited Commissioners to Europe from the Southern Confederacy, Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, were taken prisoners, and forcibly removed from the *Trent* to the *San Jacinto*. This act was committed in defiance of the joint remonstrances of the Commissioners, Capt. MOIR and Commander WILLIAMS, the naval officer in charge of the mails on board the *Trent*.

The *San Jacinto* is a first-class steam sloop-of-war, of 1,446 tons, and carrying 13 guns. She was refitted at this port in the year 1854.

It appears from the statements which we have received that the *San Jacinto*, Capt. WILKES, arrived at Havana on or about the 2d of November, from the Coast of Africa, bound to New-York. She coaled and sailed again on the 4th inst. At this time it was well known at Havana that Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, with their suites, were at that place, having arrived there in the steamer *Theodora*, which vessel ran the blockade at Charleston. These gentlemen had not kept their presence a secret, as from the moment of their landing at Havana they were unquestionably under the protection of the Spanish flag. Passages to Southamptom were booked for them by the British Royal Mail steamer which was to sail from Havana for St. Thomas on the 7th inst., on which day they duly embarked on board the *Trent* as follows:

Mr. SLIDELL, accredited Commissioner from the Confederate States to France, accompanied by his wife, son, and three daughters.

Mr. MASON, accredited Commissioner from the Confederate States to England.

Mr. EUSTIS, Secretary to Mr. SLIDELL, accompanied by his wife.

Mr. MCFARLAND, Secretary to Mr. MASON.

The *Trent* sailed from Havana at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 7th, and nothing occurred worthy of notice till about noon on the 8th, when, in the narrow passage of the old Bahama Channel, opposite the Paradon Grande lighthouse, a steamer was observed ahead, apparently waiting, but showing no colors. On approaching her, Capt. MOIR, of the *Trent*, hoisted the British ensign, which met with no response until the two vessels were within about a furlong of each other, when the stranger fired a shot across the *Trent's* bow, and hoisted the American flag. This proceeding was quite contrary to all acknowledged law, as when a vessel of war wishes another vessel to stop it is customary to fire first a blank cartridge. The *Trent* was still holding on her way, when a shell was fired from a long pivot gun on the American's deck forward, which burst about 100 yards from the *Trent's* bow. Capt. MOIR immediately stopped the *Trent*, as the American had her broadside of guns run out, and men at quarters ready to fire. Capt. MOIR then hailed her, and the American captain replied that he wished to send a boat on board. A boat, containing two officers and about 20 men, armed with muskets, pistols, and cutlasses, then shoved off and boarded the *Trent*, and demanded a list of the passengers, which the captain refused to give. The officer commanding the boat stated that the name of the frigate was the *San Jacinto*, of which he was the first lieutenant, and further that they had received most positive information that certain passengers were on board, whom he would take out. This was also refused. Commander WILLIAMS, R. N., the naval agent in charge of Her Majesty's mails, with Capt. MOIR, positively objected to their being taken, denying their right to take any person whatever from under the English flag.

The Lieutenant then called out the names of the before-mentioned Commissioners and Secretaries, and said that those were the persons he sought, and that he would take them at all hazards. The four gentlemen, who were standing near, answered to their names, and requested to know what was wanted of them. The Lieutenant stated that he wished to take them on board the man-of-war, to which they replied that they would not go until they were taken by force, and, turning to Capt. MOIR, Mr. SLIDELL said: "We claim the protection of the British flag." On the Captain's again refusing to give up the passengers, the Lieutenant said he should take charge of the ship. Commander WILLIAMS, R. N., then spoke as follows, viz.: "In this ship I am the representative of Her Majesty's Government, and I call upon the officers of the ship, and the passengers generally, to mark my words when, in the name of that Government, and in distinct language, I denounce this as an illegal act—an act in violation of international law—an act, indeed, of wanton piracy, which, had we the means of defence, you would not dare to attempt." The Lieutenant then beckoned to the frigate, and three boats, containing thirty marines and about sixty sailors, officered and heavily armed, came alongside. The men at once leaped on deck, sword in hand. After some more parleying, Messrs. SLIDELL, MASON, EUSTIS and MCFARLAND were taken and forced into the boat. The Americans went back to the cabins and took possession of the baggage, and sent it with their prisoners on board the *San Jacinto*. Mr. SLIDELL said, as the boat shoved off, that he expected redress from the British Government for this outrage while under the protection of its flag, and called upon the English Captain to represent the case properly. The Lieutenant stopped on board, having ordered the boat to return. He then stated that he had orders to take Captain MOIR and his papers on board the *San Jacinto*, and that the *Trent* was to be moved nearer. Captain MOIR replied, "You will find me on my quarter-deck; if you want me you will have to come there for me," and he immediately walked on deck.

The Lieutenant, however, went into one of the boats and told Capt. MOIR that he could proceed. The boat pulled for the *San Jacinto*, and the *Trent* steamed ahead for St. Thomas.

The indignation felt on board the *Trent* by every person, of whatever nation, can better be imagined than described. A considerable number of foreigners of different nations were among the passengers, and it is affirmed that every man would have fought if called upon to do so; but, with such an opposing force, and the unarmed condition of the *Trent*, it was deemed impossible to make any defence.

The officers of the *San Jacinto* asked for provisions to maintain the prisoners, as they stated that they were short of stores. Capt. MOIR told the four gentlemen, that at their request he would supply what was needed, and they having expressed a wish that he should do so, all the necessaries were supplied.

The dispatches of the Confederate emissaries escaped the vigilance of the boarding officers, and they have all arrived safely here per La Plata.

The families of Mr. SLIDELL and of Mr. EUSTIS were urged by the First Lieutenant of the *San Jacinto* to accompany them, but, being informed on inquiry that it was probable they would be separated from them on their arrival at New-York, they declined the offer, and have arrived in the *Plata*. On the arrival of the steamer in the dock, the whole of the party went on board the *Nashville*, which is now lying near the entrance of the graving dock, where they were received with every attention and kindness, and left for London by the 3 o'clock train. One of the gentlemen of the party has the dispatches in his possession, which he, of course, keeps in close custody till his arrival in London.

Besides the mails and a large number of passengers, the *Trent* had a large amount of specie on board from Mexico for England, as well as a very valuable cargo of general merchandise.

It is stated by the friends of Messrs. Slidell and Mason, who have come home, that the Lieutenant of the San Jacinto said this was the most painful act he had ever been called upon to perform, but he was compelled to do it, acting under orders.

HOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED.

INDIGNATION MEETING AT LIVERPOOL.

Correspondence of the London Times.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday.

Soon after noon to-day a private telegram was received in Liverpool announcing the boarding of the *Trent* by a Federal vessel-of-war and the forcible removal of the Southern Commissioners. The intelligence spread with wonderful rapidity, and occasioned great excitement among all classes. On 'Change, the utmost indignation was expressed, and in a very brief space of time the following placard was posted:

"OUTRAGE ON THE BRITISH FLAG—THE SOUTHERN COMMISSIONERS FORCIBLY REMOVED FROM A BRITISH MAIL STEAMER.

A public meeting will be held in the Cotton Salesroom at 3 o'clock."

In compliance with the preceding announcement a meeting was held in the Cotton Sales-room, at 3 o'clock, which was crowded to excess by nearly all the gentlemen frequenting the Exchange. The meeting was quite as remarkable for enthusiasm as numbers. After several gentlemen had been requested to preside, the chair was occupied by Mr. JAMES SPENCE, and on taking the chair, he proceeded to read the subjoined resolution:

"That this meeting, having heard with indignation that an American Federal ship of war has forcibly taken from a British mail steamer certain passengers who were proceeding peaceably under the shelter of our flag from one neutral port to another, do earnestly call upon the Government to assert the dignity of the British flag by requiring prompt reparation for this outrage."

On hearing this resolution read, the meeting expressed in a most unmistakable manner the feeling by which it was pervaded in favor of the views included in it. When silence had been in some measure restored,

The Chairman remarked that when the news of the outrage reached this town the feeling created was one of surprise, mingled with indignation. He remarked that we had all heard of the sacred dignity of the American flag. *That dignity, he proceeded to say, was a means by which the persons engaged in the nefarious Slave-trade could at once protect themselves by hoisting the American flag, which fully enabled them to resist any attempt to search such vessels.* He trusted it would not be allowed that men prosecuting so nefarious a trade should be protected, and that men peacefully proceeding on their own affairs, under the protection of our flag, might be forcibly taken out of our ships. [Cheers.] On the contrary, he believed that the people of this country would not by any means permit such an outrage. [Cheers.] He said, in having agreed to take the chair on this occasion, he did so without reluctance or regret, as he felt deeply that he only expressed the feeling, not merely of the meeting, but of the community in general, when he said it was the duty of the people to press on the Government the imperative necessity of vindicating the honor and dignity of the British name and flag. [Loud and continued cheering.]

Mr. H. C. CHAPMAN, *as a mere matter of form*, moved that the resolution be adopted.

Mr. A. FORWOOD said he felt much pleasure in seconding the adoption of a resolution which must find an echo in every English bosom.

Mr. JOHN CAMPBELL, while fully concurring in the propriety of preventing any outrage from being offered to the British flag—a sentiment which was universally acknowledged throughout the kingdom—said he felt assured that there was no Englishman, Irishman or Scotchman who would not at once, and promptly, resent any insult offered to our flag. [Cheers.] *While feeling this in the strongest manner and to the fullest extent, he considered that there still remained some reason to doubt whether the facts related, and acted on by calling this meeting, were in reality a breach of international law.* [Cries of "No, no."] He referred at some length to the opinions of the law officers of the Crown, as being in some measure inclined to show that such a step as that taken with respect to the Southern Commissioners was justifiable under the existing state of international law. In conclusion, he proposed a direct negative to the resolution. As, however, he was not desirous of doing anything which would create a spirit of dissension, he was willing to adopt any middle course which could be suggested, and urged the propriety of postponing the consideration of the subject till to-morrow (this day.)

The Chairman suggested that, to meet the objection thrown out by Mr. CAMPBELL, it would be sufficient to strike out of the resolution the words "by requiring prompt reparation for this outrage."

Mr. CAMPBELL said he could not concur in the suggestion of the Chairman, and must decline to do so.

Mr. TORR expressed his concurrence in the views put forward by Mr. CAMPBELL, and in doing so met with frequent interruption. He argued that the present meeting was hastily convened, and had in its proceedings already prejudged the case, with the merits of which the meeting was unacquainted. He insisted that there was no reason to believe that the responsible Ministers of the Crown would allow any insult to be offered to the British flag. [Loud cheers.] He urged the advantage of proceeding calmly in considering a case such as the present, which, if prematurely urged to extremity, might result in involving this country in a war. [Great interruption.] He contended that to urge on the Government a particular line of conduct in respect of the proceedings now under consideration was impolitic and unjust. He would not, and no Englishman would, advocate putting up with insult; but in the present case, let him ask, what had the Americans done? [Mr. CHAPMAN—They fired a shot across the bows of the mail steamer to bring her to, and as she did not stop for that they fired a shell at her, which burst close by her. [Tremendous cheers.] Mr. TORR proceeded to say that there was every reason to avoid coming to a hasty resolution; and, in thanking the meeting for the patience with which they had heard him—[loud and ironical cheers]—he again urged on those present to consider the matter calmly and dispassionately, and not to be carried away by the impulse of feeling in a case which required mature judgment and calm deliberation. *A letter had been shown him by a Southern gentleman, in which it was stated as a positive fact that the law officers of the Crown had, in anticipation, expressed a decided opinion in favor of the legality of a proceeding similar to that which had just taken place in regard to the Trent by the San Jacinto.*

Mr. J. TURNER next attempted to address the meeting to the same effect as had been done by Mr. TORR and Mr. CAMPBELL, *but the feeling of those present was so decidedly opposed to that view that he was forced to desist.*

The resolution, as proposed to be amended by the Chairman, was then put to the meeting, *and carried by a tremendous majority, and amid the most deafening and enthusiastic cheers. For the negative only a few hands were held up.*

At the conclusion of the meeting, which was 4 o'clock, a number of the older merchants on 'Change expressed privately their conviction that the meeting and its proceedings had been premature.

On dit, that a calmer meeting on the subject will be held to-day, (Thursday.)

EFFECT ON THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

From the London Times (City Article.)

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

The news of the aggression upon the Royal Mail Company's steamer *Trent* by the United States ship-of-war *San Jacinto* produced an indescribable effect in the city this morning. It transpired about the middle of the day, up to which time the English funds had shown great buoyancy, and, after a few moments, during which it was deemed almost incredible, the result on the funds was a fall of 1 per cent. From this there was a rally of nearly a ½ per cent., but the market closed with a very unsettled appearance, although the precise details of the act, which are calculated to increase to an intense point the feelings with which it will be regarded, had not up to that hour been published. The opening quotation of consols for the account was 92⅝ ex dividend, at which there were afterwards buyers. At 1 o'clock the notice from the Royal Mail Company began to circulate, and a rapid fall ensued to 91⅝. *An impression was then encouraged that the particulars of the transaction would, on their receipt, probably show some features of mitigation, and, as several of the parties by whom speculative sales had been effected were disposed to realize their profit, a recovery ensued at 92 to ⅛.* A large portion of the public, however, continued to regard the act in the worse light, as a confirmation of the indications so long given by Mr. SEWARD of his desire to involve this country in a collision at any cost. Nevertheless, an unanimous confidence is expressed that our Government on this, as on former occasions, will maintain the national dignity too well to be betrayed into irritation, *and will pursue with the most literal exactitude whatever course may be indicated by the precedents of international law and the natural rules for the comity of nations.* Although no one in the city to-day has been able to conceive it possible for any United States warrant to be served on board a British ship for the capture of peaceable citizens not charged with any recognized crime, the Cabinet will be fully supported even in tolerating that act, provided it can be shown to be in conformity with the reciprocity law between the two nations, or the nations of the world generally. *On the other hand, should the proceeding be found unquestionably illegal, there will be no limit to the energy with which the country will respond to the demand for the requisite means for obtaining instant satisfaction, and upholding the common principles that regulate and render possible the intercourse of mankind.* Bank Stock closed at 231 to 233; Reduced and New Three per Cents., 91⅝ to ¾; India Stock, 226 to 228; India Five per Cents., 99¼ and 105¼; India Bonds, 12s. to 16s. premium; and Exchequer Bills, (March,) 7s. to 11s., (June,) 10s. to 15s. premium.

The Liverpool cotton market this afternoon closed in the midst of great uncertainty and agitation, the possibility of events that may lead to a speedy raising of the present imperfect blockade of the cotton ports being among the contingencies recognized by the operators.

Great attention has been aroused in Mincing-lane to-day by the fact of the news of the attack on the *Trent* having arrived at a period when the market for saltpetre had been singularly affected by some recent transactions on American account. Since Friday last about 3,000 tons of saltpetre have been purchased on terms which have caused a rise of from 36s. to 40s. per cwt. This quantity is about equal to the entire stock in London, and, as there was nothing in the position of the article to lead to the expectation of any particular movement, the affair caused surprise and curiosity. The buyers gave out that, enormous as the quantity was, no portion of it was likely to be thrown back upon the market, and it now appears they were acting for the Federal Government. As the whole could not be procured on the spot, a portion had to be bought for arrival; but the greatest urgency has been manifested to obtain immediate delivery of as much as possible, and about one thousand tons are understood to be at this moment loading from London, while shipments are likewise being hurried up from Liverpool. Meanwhile, a further advance has occurred, and the price asked is 43s. Looking at the state of affairs now known, the remark this afternoon has been that such a sudden, and, under ordinary circumstances, improvident mode of buying, seems to denote that the intention of offering an outrage to England, such as might render it difficult to obtain supplies hereafter, was the cause of the hasty dispatch of this extraordinary order. Under any circumstances it is now assumed to be likely that the British Government will summarily prohibit the clearance of such contraband of war. It has already become known that for several months past large quantities of rifles and other firearms, amounting to some hundred thousand, have been shipped hence to the United States under the designation of "hardware," and that the business is still going on. *Henceforth, however, the public will not be satisfied unless the most stringent measures are taken to prevent this breach of neutrality in favor of the Northern belligerents.*

At LLOYD'S to-day, in consequence of the news by *La Plata*, war risks of five guineas were demanded on vessels from New-York.

THE EFFECT ON THE PARIS BOURSE.

PARIS, Wednesday, Nov. 27—3:30 P. M.

The Bourse has been very heavy.

The last official quotation of Rentes was 69f. 80c., or 30c. lower than yesterday.

After official hours, however, on receipt of the news from Southampton relative to the steamer *Trent*, a *further decline of ¼ per cent. took place*

COMMENTARIES OF THE PRESS.

From the London Times.

It requires a strong effort of self-restraint to discuss with coolness the intelligence we publish to-day. An English mail steamer, sailing under the British flag, and carrying letters and passengers from a Spanish port to England, has been stopped on the high seas and overhauled. Four of the passengers have been taken out and carried off as prisoners, claiming, and vainly claiming, as they were being forced away, the protection of the flag of Great Britain. These are the naked facts. We put out of sight the accidents that the four gentlemen thus kidnapped were accredited with a diplomatic mission from the Confederate States of America to the Courts of Europe, and also the peremptory manner in which the Federal frigate acted in making her seizure. The intention of the Federal Government evidently was to act upon their strict right, and to do so in as little ceremonious a manner as might be. If they are justified by their rights as belligerents in what they have done the manner of doing it is a mere question of good or bad taste. *If a rude fellow claims his rights coarsely we must yet give him his rights; and if we would not find ourselves in the wrong we must not quarrel with him on account of his ill manners.*

Is it, then, true that every officer of the American Navy can stop and overhaul our ships wherever they may be found, and can take out of them any persons whom he may claim to be citizens of the United States or officers of the Confederate Government? If we were to admit the Federal view of their own position it would be plain that no such right exists. They tell us that they are not at war, but are only putting down a rebellion. They say, or said, that they are not blockading their own ports, but are simply enforcing a law which has closed the Southern ports as ports of entry. They insist upon putting their quarrel upon the same ground as if the Queen of England were putting down a rebellion in the Isle of Wight. Now, if this were so, it is clear that the Federal States of America have, in stopping our Mail steamer, been guilty of an act of aggression which could only be properly punished by laying an embargo on every American ship in British ports and sweeping their little navy from the seas. They would, according to their point of view, not be at war, and would have none of the rights of belligerents over neutrals. They would no more be belligerents than England was after the celebrated Smith O'Brien battle in the cabbage-garden, and they would have no more right to stop our ships, and carry off our passengers than we should have had to stop a French ship, and take Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN out of her. But this assumption of the Federal Government has been disallowed. The world generally has refused to see in this disruption and reconstitution of the North American Republic a mere rebellion. We have recognized both Republics as belligerent States. We declare neutrality between them as between two warring Powers. We mete out a precise degree of equal consideration for the ships of war of each. In everything but our diplomacy we bear ourselves exactly equal between them. Whenever the Southern States shall have given proof of such stability as may make it sure that they can sustain their independence we shall doubtless recognize them diplomatically, as we already do *de facto*. This is the test applied by all writers on International Law. To support a claim to enter into the comity of nations the only proof required of any people is that they are able to make their independence respected. Kings and Emperors, and even Dukes and Electors, have sometimes refused to recognize the Government for the time being of England or France or Italy, but only to their own ultimate ridicule. We have already recognized these Confederate States as a belligerent Power, and we shall, when the time comes, recognize their Government. *Therefore we have imposed upon ourselves all the duties and inconveniences of a Power neutral between two belligerents.*

Unwelcome as the truth may be, it is nevertheless a truth, that we have ourselves established a system of International Law which now tells against us. In high-handed, and almost despotic manner, we have in former days claimed privileges over neutrals which have at different times banded all the maritime Powers of the world against us. We have insisted even upon stopping the ships-of-war of neutral nations and taking British subjects out of them; and an instance is given by JEFFERSON, in his *Memoirs*, in which two nephews of WASHINGTON were impressed by our cruisers as they were returning from Europe, and placed as common seamen under the discipline of ships-of-war. We have always been the strenuous asserters of the rights of belligerents over neutrals, and the decisions of our Courts of Law, as they must now be cited by our law officers, have been in confirmation of these unreasonable claims, which have called into being Confederations and armed neutralities against us, and which have always been modified in practice when we were not supreme in our dominion at sea. Owing to these facts the authorities which may be cited on this question are too numerous and too uniform as to the right of search by belligerent ships of war over neutral merchant vessels to be disputed. "The only security that nothing is to be found inconsistent with amity and the law of nations, known to the law of nations," said Lord STOWELL in the celebrated case of the *Maria*, "is the right of personal visitation and search to be exercised by those who have an interest in making it." Again, Lord STOWELL, in the same judgment, which is the storehouse of all the English law on this subject, says: "Be the ships, the cargoes, and the destination what they may, the right of visit and search are the incontestable right of the cruisers of a belligerent nation. Till they are visited and searched it does not appear what the ships or the destination are; and it is for the purpose of ascertaining these points that the necessity of this right of visitation and search exists. This right is so clear in principle that no man can deny it who admits the right of maritime capture; because, if you are not at liberty to ascertain by sufficient inquiry whether there is property that can be legally captured, it is impossible to capture. The many European treaties which refer to this right refer to it as preëxisting, and merely regulate the exercise of it. All writers upon the law of nations unanimously acknowledge it." The great American authority, KENT, treating upon the same subject in his Commentaries, says: "The duty of self-preservation gives to belligerent nations this right. The doctrine of the English Admiralty Courts on the right of visitation and search, and on the limitation of the right, has been recognized in its fullest extent by the Courts of Justice in this country." *So far as the authorities go the testimony of International Law writers is all one way, that a belligerent war cruiser has the right to stop and visit and search any merchant ship upon the high seas.*

We quote these authorities because it is essential that upon a matter so important as that now before us the public mind should be well informed. But it must be remembered that these decisions were given under circumstances very different from those which now occur. Steamers in those days did not exist, and mail vessels carrying letters wherein all the nations of the world have immediate interest were unknown. We were fighting for existence, and we did in those days what we should neither do nor allow others to do, nor expect ourselves to be allowed to do in these days. Moreover, if we gave full scope to all this antiquated law it remains still to be asked whether the men who have been taken from beneath the protection of our flag were liable to seizure. They were not officers of the army or of the navy of the Confederate States. They were diplomatic Envoys wanting only in some formalities to be Ambassadors to England and France. We do not say that there is any provision in the law of nations which will entitle us to maintain that their persons were sacred by reason of their mission; but, on the other hand, we are not aware of any authority which will show that these Envoys were contraband of war. If we had recognized the Confederate States, we apprehend that we should have been perfectly justified in taking these Ambassadors on board our own vessels of war, and bringing them to England, without in any way forfeiting our character as neutrals. But, even if it were necessary to admit that these gentlemen were in a belligerent or contraband character on board the English vessel, it is, we believe, the opinion of very eminent jurists that this was not a question to be adjudicated on by a naval officer and four boats' crews. The legal course would have been to take the ship itself into port, and to ask for her condemnation, or for the condemnation of the passengers, in a Court of Admiralty. The result might, no doubt, have been the same—*but if the proceeding was irregular we have surely a right to demand that these prisoners shall be restored.*

When such tremendous interests are at stake, we feel deeply the responsibility of discussing a question like this. Our first duty is to calm—certainly not to inflame—the general indignation which will be felt in these islands as the news is told. We cannot yet believe, although the evidence is strong, that it is the fixed determination of the Government of the Northern States to force a quarrel upon the Powers of Europe. We hope, therefore, that our people will not meet this provocation with an outburst of passion, or rush to resentment without full consideration of all the bearings of the case. On the other hand, we appeal to the reasonable men of the Federal States—and they have some reasonable men among them—not to provoke war by such acts as these. It is, and it always has been, vain to appeal to old folios and bygone authorities in justification of acts which every Englishman and every Frenchman cannot but feel to be injurious and insulting. Even Mr. SEWARD himself must know that the voices of these Southern Commissioners, sounding from their captivity, are a thousand times more eloquent in London and in Paris than they would have if they had been heard at St. James's and the Tuileries. *Questions of this kind in countries where the people exercise power pass but too quickly out of the hands of lawyers and statesmen, and give irresistible power to neither the wisest nor the most peace-loving members of the community.*

From the London Star, 27th.

The affair of the *Nashville* has been superseded by one of far superior interest and importance. If Federalists and Confederates have not actually come to blows within British waters, they have drawn swords upon the deck of a British ship.

The Commissioners were carried off by force, and under protest from the Captain of the *Trent* and Commander WILLIAMS. The latter called upon the officers and passengers present to take note of his declaration, as the representative of her Majesty's Government, that the act they had witnessed was unlawful and piratical. But the American officer seemed so far desirous of keeping within the strict letter of his instructions, that he did not search for the dispatches carried by the Commissioners, and which have, consequently, reached England by the *La Plata*.

The event has not been unanticipated. It was, indeed, expected to have come off on this side of the Atlantic. It is notorious that Federal ships have left our own ports to watch for the mail steamer, with the deliberate intention of taking from her the Commissioners. The opinion *of the law officers of our Crown has been taken on the subject; and we are assured that it is clearly in favor of the right assumed by the United States Government.*

We do not see on what interpretation of the law of nations and the privileges of belligerents a contrary opinion could be sustained. However disagreeable the arrest of an English steamer on the common seas, and the forcible removal from under her flag, against the protest of her officers, of gentlemen who had probably made themselves very agreeable fellow-voyagers—however consonant with English spirit and usages the declaration of Commander WILLIAMS—the question of right is not one to be decided on a quarter deck, or under the influence of irritated feeling.

Our submission to such untoward incidents is only a part of the general penalty exacted of civilized nations by us in any part of the world. *The Captain of the San Jacinto did but act upon principles which have always been asserted by his own Government, frequently exercised by ours, and are probably inseparable from maritime warfare.* The right of belligerents to search neutral vessels for contraband persons and other articles is but too well established.

Undoubtedly the Confederate Commissioners and their dispatches do not come under the primary definition of contraband, which requires that "the destination of the goods should be to a hostile port." As no European Power is at war with the United States, and the *Trent* was bound for a European harbor, this definition certainly exempts the mail steamer from liability to arrest and search. But there will be found in books on international law, chapters on "Quasi-contraband—dispatches, passengers."

Under this head PRATT remarks, in his valuable work on contraband, that assistance may be rendered to an enemy by a neutral in many other ways than by the conveyance of stores or munitions to a hostile port—"*particularly by the communication of information and orders from the belligerent Government to its officers abroad, or the conveyance of military passengers.*" The conveyance of dispatches is especially prohibited to neutrals, as "these are capable of producing the most important consequences in the operations of the enemy."

An exception is made where the dispatches are from an Ambassador in a neutral country to his own Government, but which can hardly be extended to the credentials and instructions of officers proceeding from a belligerent to a neutral part on the business of the belligerent Power. The officers of the *San Jacinto* appear, however, to have abstained from trespassing on this somewhat debatable ground.

They confined themselves to arresting passengers who were voyaging in no merely private capacity, nor on private business; not escaping from the troubles of war, or seeking a home for their families in a neutral country; but notoriously commissioned to secure recognition and succor for their Government. With the utmost desire to put the largest interpretation on the rights of neutrals, if only as a means of procuring the entire abolition of captures at sea, we yet cannot understand the fairness of excluding the Federalists from such an obvious resort of belligerent power.

It would be asking too much that they should stand by and make no effort to prevent our ships conveying to and fro persons and papers on the enemy's service. It is at any rate to be desired that questions of this sort should be discussed without heat, and decided without haste. If it should turn out that the *San Jacinto* has exceeded the authority which the law of nations concedes to belligerents over the ordinary rights of neutrals, we doubt not the United States Government will disclaim the act, and refuse to take advantage of its performance.

And, in any case, our own Government and people will do well to bear in mind the excellent advice given the other day by Lord STANLEY: "Not to show irritation at casual annoyances, such as must inevitably arise in the course of such a struggle; and to defend our rights, if they be attacked, 'temperately and firmly, giving time for angry passion to evaporate.'" The counsel has proved most timely, and we trust it will be no less potent.

THE CASE OF THE NASHVILLE.

DETAILS OF EVENTS.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sunday—5 P. M.

Public curiosity still remains unsatisfied as to the future of this ship, or the intention of the British Government in relation to the question. Not a word has yet oozed out in any quarter as to the course which will be taken, and meantime all sorts of speculations are indulged in. All that can be stated as certain at this moment is that the *Nashville* still remains at her berth in the dock, with her Confederate flag and pennant floating sluggishly over a ship on board of which all appears as quiet as the grave, and that no steps have been taken towards repairing her shattered paddle-boxes, or shipping any stores. In accordance with a request received from Capt. NELSON, who had previously gone to London, the whole of the crew of the *Harvey Birch* were sent up to London yesterday by the 12½ train, Capt. BRITTON, the American Consul, having made all the necessary arrangements. Capt. NELSON has since returned to town on business connected with the capture of his vessel, the nature of which has not publicly transpired.

SOUTHAMPTON, Monday.

Capt. PEGRAM, returned from London this evening, accompanied by Mr. YANCEY, one of the Southern Commissioners, and the latter gentleman returns to London again to-morrow. *Mr. Yancey states that it has been intimated to him through a third party that the Nashville is recognized by the British Government as a national vessel*, and that she will be allowed the right to refit and repair, as was the case with the *James Adger*, so as to exercise a perfect neutrality between the two contending parties. We believe the necessary arrangements are made for the *Nashville* to go into graving dock on Wednesday, in consequence of her having been ashore. [This "intimation" to Mr. YANCEY is the poorest kind of authority. The whole story is probably a fiction.—ED. TIMES.]

LIEUT. PEGRAM'S CLAIMS TO BRITISH SYMPATHY.

From the London Observer.

Commander PEGRAM, of the Confederate war steamer *Nashville*, was chief officer of the United States steamer *Powhatan* in 1855, and rendered valuable service to the British fleet in the Chinese waters in capturing pirates. Sir JOHN STIRLING, in his dispatches to the Admiralty, makes the following mention of him:

"It is impossible to speak too highly of the American coöperating party engaged. They were with the *Rattler*, emulating each other in the thickest of the attack. But my warmest thanks in particular are due to Lieut. PEGRAM, the American senior officer; his encouragement of the men, and coolness under a heavy fire, and determined bravery, when surrounded by a persevering and revengeful foe, was conspicuous to all."

ATTEMPTS OF CAPT. NELSON, OF THE HARVEY BIRCH, TO OBTAIN REDRESS.

HE APPLIES TO THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON, AND THE MAGISTRATES OF SOUTHAMPTON.

From the London Times, Nov. 26.

SOUTHAMPTON, Monday.

An application of a somewhat novel character in connection with this case was made to the borough magistrates, sitting in petty sessions at the Guildhall, this morning. The magistrates on the bench were Capt ENGLEDUE (who acted as chairman in the absence of the Mayor, who had gone to London on public business,) Col. STETTON, Messrs. J. LOEB, E. PALK and J. H. COOKSEY. Capt. NELSON, of the late *Harvey Birch*, who was accompanied by Mr. PEARCEY, Jr., of the firm of OLIVERSON, LANE and PEARCEY, solicitors, of London, applied for a search warrant, with the view of recovering from the *Nashville* steamer his chronometer, barometer, and ship's papers, which were taken on board that vessel at the time of the capture, and before his ship was set on fire. Previous to the formal application being made, Mr. PEARCEY handed to the Chairman a letter from the Lord Mayor of London, stating that a similar application had been made to him at the Mansion-house, but that he had thought it his duty to pass the matter over to the authorities at Southampton, at which port the *Nashville* had called and still remained. His Lordship informed Capt. NELSON that had the *Nashville* been lying in any of the London docks he should have granted the application.

Mr. PEARCEY, for the Captain, questioned the legality of the commission under which Capt. PEGRAM, the commander of the *Nashville*, had acted.

The Chairman said he had seen the commission, which *was that of a lieutenant in the navy*, and it was quite correct.

Mr. J. S. ELDRIDGE, the Magistrates' Clerk, pointed out that a warrant could only be granted in a case where goods were supposed to be kept from felonious intent.

The Chairman said the applicant knew very well what the *Nashville* was when he hoisted the Federal flag on board his ship.

Capt. NELSON admitted this to be true.

The Chairman said it was a recognized fact that an opponent had a right to take anything he chose under such circumstances as existed in this case. After a very brief conversation between the parties, the whole proceedings not occupying many minutes, the Chairman said that the magistrates were unanimously of opinion that the application could not be granted, and Capt. NELSON was referred to the Secretary of State.

THE LORD MAYOR EXPLAINS.

From the London Times, Nov. 27.

The Lord Mayor, towards the close of the business of the day, said: I should be glad if the gentlemen connected with the Press would be good enough to rectify a statement which appears in a communication from Southampton in the *Times* of this morning, relative to an application to the magistrates there yesterday. The report to which I refer states that "Mr. PEARCEY handed to the Chairman a letter from the Lord Mayor of London, stating that a similar application had been made to him at the Mansion House, but that he had thought it his duty to pass the matter over to the authorities at Southampton, at which port the *Nashville* had called and still remained. His Lordship informed Capt. NELSON that had the *Nashville* been lying in any of the London docks he should have granted the application." This relates to an application made to me here on Saturday, in my private room, by some gentlemen who wished to have a search-warrant with reference to certain property alleged to be on board the *Nashville* and to belong to Capt. NELSON or the owners of the *Harvey Birch*. I told them I had no jurisdiction in the case; that the ship was lying at Southampton, and if there was any jurisdiction in the matter it would be with the magistrates of that town. Knowing personally Mr. COLES, the Mayor of Southampton, and naturally feeling sympathy for for the poor man who had lost his ship and property, I undertook to write a letter, simply introducing Capt. NELSON to that gentleman; but I expressed no opinion on the case, and certainly should not have thought of issuing a search-warrant even if the ship had been in the London docks, because even there the vessel would not have been within the jurisdiction of the magistrates of the city of London. No doubt a gentleman in such a position as a Captain who had lost his ship, especially under the circumstances with which the public are familiar in this case, would naturally excite sympathy, without reference to the country to which he belonged, and I admit that I felt sympathy for him, as I do for all the people who are engaged in the unhappy struggle which is being waged on the further side of the Atlantic, whether Federals or Confederates.

EARL RUSSELL DECIDES AGAINST CAPT. NELSON.

From the London Times, Nov. 28.

Yesterday a letter was addressed from the Foreign Office by Mr. LAYARD, under the authority of Earl RUSSELL, to Messrs. OLIVERSON, LAVIE and PEACHEY, of Frederick's-place, Old Jewry, who have acted as the solicitors of Capt. NELSON, lately commanding the ship *Harvey Birch*, in an application which was made in his behalf, first to the Lord Mayor at the the Mansion House, and then to the local magistrates at Southampton, for a warrant to search the steamer *Nashville* for certain property alleged to belong to him or the owners of the *Harvey Birch*. It will be recollected that on Monday last the Southampton magistrates declined to interfere in the way suggested on the part of Capt. NELSON, unless with the sanction of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Their decision was immediately telegraphed to London, and in the course of the afternoon a letter was addressed to Lord RUSSELL at the Foreign office, by the above-named solicitors, requesting his Lordship to authorize the local magistrates to issue a warrant or summons for service upon Capt. PEGRAM, commanding the *Nashville*, calling upon him by the production of the authority under which he acts to show cause why he should not deliver up to Capt. NELSON the property in question, which is alleged to be detained on board the *Nashville*. The application to the magistrates is understood to have been made with the knowledge and sanction of Mr. ADAMS, the American Minister, and on the recommendation of two eminent counsel—one of them at the Equity Bar, the other practicing in the Courts of Admiralty. Its real motive is belied to have been, not so much to recover the chronometer, barometer, and other things belonging to the owners of the *Harvey Birch*, as to certain by a search whether there are any circumstances in the character of the *Nashville*, or indicating the purpose of her visit to Southampton on which to apply the principles of international law; or to ground an infringement of the Foreign Enlistment Act, or of the Queen's Proclamation. Be that as it may, the letter of Mr. LAYARD is to the effect that Lord JOHN RUSSELL had directed him to state *that he had no power to give authority to the magistrates, either to issue any summons or warrant, or to do, or to abstain from doing, anything in relation to the matter in question, and that his Lordship must therefore decline to interfere in it.* So the question rests for the present. Captain NELSON is understood to have lost money or property to the amount of about £300 by the destruction of the ship he commanded; and it is not exactly known whether the vessel herself was insured against the war risk.

A LETTER FROM COMMISSIONER PEYTON.

THE UNQUESTIONABLE DISLOYALTY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: I have been greatly surprised to learn since my arrival in London that an effort has been made through publications in the English Press to create the impression that there is much disaffection towards the Confederate Government in all the Southern States of America, but particularly among the people of North Carolina, and that the proceedings of what purports to have been a meeting of influential and respectable citizens of the County of Hyde, in that State, have been published as authority for the numerous statements which have been made upon the subject.

I am directly from the City of Raleigh, the Capital of the State of North Carolina, having come as a passenger in the Confederate States' war steamer *Nashville*, which left Charleston, S. C., on the 26th of October, and cast anchor off the Itchin, Southampton, on the 21st of this month, and have been since August, with the exception of brief visits to Virginia, constantly in the eastern portion of the State, where this disaffection is said to exist and the meeting to have taken place, and I need not say how much gratified I am that an opportunity is afforded me of pronouncing the entire story as utterly devoid of truth in every particular. No such disaffection exists in North Carolina, and no such meeting has ever been held. The people of North Carolina are united and enthusiastic in their support of the Confederate Government, and are determined under no circumstances to ground their arms till the independence of the Confederacy is acknowledged by our enemy. Before the State seceded there was in North Carolina, as in every Southern State, and as there will always be in every popular Government, a divided public sentiment as to the wisest policy to be pursued for a redress of the grievances suffered at the hands of the Government of the United States, but the proclamation of Mr. LINCOLN, in contravention of all law and authority, calling out 75,000 men, ostensibly to "hold, occupy, and possess" a few forts and an armory at Harper's Ferry,—a force so disproportioned to the object announced that the whole people were aroused to a sense of their danger, and the Act of Secession was passed by a unanimous vote of the Legislature, and was subsequently ratified by a State Convention representing the sovereignty of the people. This action occurred in the month of April last, and since that time I have never heard, in my extensive association with the people, a single expression of opinion in opposition, but, on the contrary, a universal sentiment of concurrence in its propriety, justice, and necessity.

Before I left America the State had sent to the seat of war in Virginia, fully armed and equipped, 33,000 volunteer troops, infantry and riflemen, and a splendid regiment of cavalry, numbering 1,094. There were 6,000 troops on the State coast, and camps of instruction established at Raleigh, Ridgeway and Gareysburgh, and the number of troops still offering was so great that Gen. MARTIN, Commander-in-Chief of the State forces, under orders of his Excellency the Governor, had issued a proclamation informing the people that no further troops were needed or could be received. A simple statement of these facts is a sufficient refutation of the idea which Mr. President LINCOLN so earnestly and persistently seeks to create abroad, that there is a Union Party in the Confederate States. It may suit his purposes to create such an impression, as a justification of his course in waging a wicked and atrocious war upon a gallant and noble people, whom he is perfectly aware he can only wound—never conquer, but he will find few charitable enough to believe him actuated either by truth or honor.

The further statements of the papers of the United States, which have been extensively reproduced in the British Press, that large numbers—multitudes, indeed, of the people of North Carolina had since the fall of Fort Hatteras gone in and taken the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States are likewise devoid of truth. On the isolated and barren strip of sand where Fort Hatteras is situated there are several hundred *wreckers*, who support themselves principally by decoying vessels to their destruction by displaying false lights, &c., and about a hundred of these desperadoes, who live without the sense of any duty they owe to God or man, and who did not wish to be disturbed by their new neighbors, went in and took the oath after the fort fell. If the Yankees were dislodged to-morrow, they would take a second oath, with equal alacrity, to whoever might next occupy the waste. If any meeting favorable to Mr. LINCOLN ever took place in North Carolina—which I do not believe—it could only have been composed of these wreckers, acting under the auspices of their new-fledged friends, the Yankee invaders, and the salutary restraints imposed by martial law and the guns of Fort Hatteras.

By giving this hurried note a place in your columns, where the statements it is intended to correct have appeared, you will much oblige your most obedient servant,

J. L. PEYTON.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

P. S.—The statements in the alleged proceedings of the meeting in Hyde County, that the writ of *habeas corpus*, the freedom of speech and of the Press, and the right of trial by jury, had all been suspended in North Carolina, are utterly false. J. L. P.

YANCEY AND THE REVIVAL OF THE SLAVE-TRADE.

A LETTER FROM HIS FORMER LAW PARTNER.

To the Editor of the London News:

SIR: In a recent issue of the *Times* I see a letter from "Hon." WILLIAM L. YANCEY, one of the Commissioners from the pasteboard "Confederacy" of which he is chief architect, in which epistle he attempts to show that, in the Southern Commercial Convention at Montgomery, State of Alabama, in May, 1858, he was not in favor of the renewal of the African Slave-trade.

To that Convention—which has identified itself with the most obnoxious measures ever resorted to for the violation of the time-honored principles and reciprocal stipulations of both Great Britain and America—it was my good or bad fortune to be a delegate.

Interested as, in spite of my indignation, I felt myself in the great debate that for five consecutive days occupied the exclusive attention of the body, I followed up the argument in all its sickening details, watched every parliamentary and unparliamentary shift to keep it exclusively before the Convention; and, although disgusted by the sophistries used by all the parties to the discussion, watched its inception, progress and conclusion, as I would have watched a gathering avalanche upon a mountain-top. The eloquent champion of the slave-trade on that memorable occasion was WM. L. YANCEY! In fluent periods he poured out the cataract of his oratory, in favor of a measure which, if successful, could prove no less than the revival of the accursed traffic in human flesh.

LEONIDAS SPRATT, of South Carolina, whose whole notoriety and Southern popularity are derived from his slave-trade monomania, and who has since published in Mr. YANCEY'S organ, the Montgomery *Advertiser*, his prediction of "another revolution," on account of the temporary prohibition (by the Provisional Congress) of his darling measure, had, at the previous session of the Southern Commercial Convention, (1857,) introduced a resolution expressly demanding its revival. Of a Committee appointed to report at the next session "On the advisability of re-opening the African slave-trade," Mr. SPRATT, by virtue of his motion, was constituted Chairman, and Mr. YANCEY enjoyed the honor of being named second on that humane Committee.

The year's recess having expired, we find at Montgomery, in 1858, YANCEY, SPRATT, and the "Southern Commercial Convention." Mr. SPRATT introduced a long, elaborate and incomprehensible report, abounding in scientific terms, and propounding a new governmental and social theory, which to nine-tenths of the assembly was, like the handwriting on the wall, in need of an interpreter. When, to the great relief of the unscientific ear of the "Southern Commercial Convention," Mr. SPRATT had concluded his long-spun production, Mr. Yancey arose, and said substantially that,

"Although he agreed with every word of his amiable and patriotic friend, Mr. SPRATT, still he considered the magnificent report of that gentleman too unwieldy for parliamentary purposes, and that, therefore, as a minority report, which he would move as a substitute to the original, he would offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Federal laws prohibiting the African Slave-trade ought to be repealed.

Mr. YANCEY was too good a lawyer to be ignorant of the full force and bearing of the legal term "repealed," which he enunciated with significant and sonorous emphasis. Whether, at its inception, the Slave-trade was customary or statutory, the "repeal" of the "statute" prohibiting its continuance is susceptible of but one meaning, and that—its resumption. In effect, Mr. YANCEY'S resolution, without the least change in its meaning, might have been worded: "Resolved, That the African Slave-trade ought to be revived."

In fact, the debate which ensued upon the introduction of the Yancey substitute, and which consumed about five days, to the exclusion of all other matter, was conducted altogether upon the supposition that the resolution contemplated the revival of the trade. With this universal opinion, the Convention listened to the arguments *pro* and *con*. Upon the square issue of the renewal or non-renewal each debater took his ground. The most prominent of these were ROGER A. PRYOR, editor of the Richmond *South*, published in Virginia, and WILLIAM L. YANCEY, of Alabama.

Mr. PRYOR opposed Mr. YANCEY on several grounds, one of which I remember to have been that the "minimum of labor produced the maximum of value." which Mr. YANCEY combated with great enthusiasm. He showed that the minimum of labor would benefit Virginia, who raised the laborers, but would injure the Cotton States, which consumed them. He ridiculed Virginia for her want of Southern sentiment, and foretold her dismemberment, if not her entire defection to "Abolitiondom," as he was pleased to call the public opinion of Christendom.

"No!" substantially exclaimed the advocate of piracy, "no; I hope the hour is not far distant when the Cotton States, no longer dependent on the slave producers of Virginia, will scatter among their people a wealth of negroes, which will enable every white man to own one or more. At the present ruinous prices, which accrue to the benefit of Virginia and Kentucky only, there is danger of such a reduction in the number of owners, that there might be a collision between the slaveholders and non-slaveholders, which would dethrone King Cotton and destroy his influence forever; and that the only way to avert this impending crisis was to import from Africa cheap laborers for the benefit of the cotton-growing States. He said that Virginia was incapable of supplying the increasing demand at any price, and that, even if she could, the result must be fatal, for that the Africans were rapidly losing their color and other valuable qualities in the great Caucasian race, and needed a fresh infusion of pure African blood to prevent their entire absorption."

It is not my intention to give a synopsis of the fiery denunciations which constituted the staple of Mr. YANCEY'S speeches in that assembly. Suffice it to say, that whilst in his whole tirade he did not once, even by implication, disclaim his desire to reopen the African Slave-trade, he denounced the Federal laws prohibiting it, as partial to the Northern manufacturers, and hostile in spirit to the agricultural and commercial interests of the cotton-growing States. He did not hesitate to denounce WILBERFORCE as a whimsical sentimentalist, and even pronounced England herself a pseudo-philanthropist, who, if ever she dared to interfere against King Cotton, would find herself reduced before the eyes of the world to the melancholy alternative of domestic misery and revolt, or of confining her charities to her own destitute subjects at home.

Here let me parenthesise that whenever such men as Mr. YANCEY speak of the South, they never mean the non-slaveholders, who represent the numerical proportion of fifteen to one as compared with the "planters" or slaveholders. Although in this republican form of government, which claims the people as the sovereign, and a majority as the ruler, the non-slaveholders are by far the most important class, yet on account of the skillful agitation of the Slavery question, the slaveholders have obtained a despotic mastery, and allude exclusively to themselves and their property when they use the expressions, "the South," "the institutions of the South," "Southern interests," &c.

In order to defend the "South" and her "Institutions" from the encroachments of the public opinion of Christendom, and the uncomfortable juxtaposition of light with darkness, secret leagues and associations were inaugurated, consisting entirely of sworn conspirators, who being silently armed with the stolen guns of the unsuspecting Government, resisted the laws, by seizing the forts, arsenals and property of that Government, to the equal astonishment of the uninitiated of both the South and the North. Possessing all the implements of military power, this diabolical mob stifled almost every breath of remonstrance and almost every thought of resistance. Some of the oppressed and insulted Unionists (myself among the number) openly opposed the reign of terror which was studiously produced by YANCEY and his colleagues. False imprisonments, murders, expatriation, "cruel and unusual punishments," the torture by cow-hide, tar and feathers, and fence-rails, public and private confiscations—those were the coercives which ensued, and which immolated upon the very altars whereon these men had sought to sacrifice their country the freedom of the Press and the liberty of speech.

The writer of this, formerly the partner in law of YANCEY, but true to his oath to support the Constitution and the Union, was mobbed in Alabama, not far from Montgomery, because he determined to lose his life before he would consent to gain it by submitting to such an unholy usurpation. Frequently approached on the subject of identifying himself with the secret "League of United Southerners," (the offspring of YANCEY'S perfidy and genius,) he persistently refused; frequently "cried down" at public meetings, when he but endeavored to fulfill his obligations to his non-slaveholding brethren, he would try it again, until he was finally mobbed, maltreated and exiled, "by some of the most respectable citizens of Lowndes County," contrary to the laws of the United States and the Confederate States, and contrary to the unrepealed statute of the State of Alabama. But although ill-used, he still survives, and from that unmerited obscurity to which his enemies have endeavored to consign him he keeps a bright look-out upon the game which his country's (and his own) enemies are playing, and now and then defeats the intentions of corrupt players when they endeavor to cheat.

If I can advance the cause of truth, justice, and our still glorious because righteous Union, I will be better pleased with my humble fate than to enjoy all the hospitalities of a gorgeous court, by a system of intrigue and falsehood unparalleled in history. No true gentleman considers me "degraded" by what has been done by a brutal mob, and, despite my misfortunes, I remain infinitely above my late partner in law, because I have ever refused to become his partner in crime!

Independently of the patriotism which impels me to cherish the Union of my fathers, I am really solicitous that Great Britain, the land of my ancestry, on both sides of the houses, shall not ignore all her grand legislation on this subject, and lend her powerful influence to reinstate the foulest traffic known to all history.

Of my British descent I am justly proud. Col. WILLIAM CUNNINGTON, whose relations of that name still live, (in London, I believe,) was the lineal maternal ancestor of my father. In the time of nullification in South Carolina (1832) my father was the only Unionist out of four brothers. I have the proud satisfaction, therefore, to be true not only to my country and my oath, but also to the memory of him whose sacred dust I am interdicted by the fiends of mobocracy from revisiting.

I am not permitted to correspond even with the mother from whose presence I was illegally and cruelly torn. I know not whether she be still alive. If she be, may these tearful lines convey to her the assurance, so necessary to a mother's heart, that her ill-used son (with his expatriated family) is alive and well.

"Oh! if there be in this world of care
A boon—an offering—Heaven holds dear.
'Tis the last libation Liberty draws
From the heart that bleeds and breaks in her cause."

This reflection is my rich reward and my consolation. I am, &c., ROBERT S. S. THARIN.

THE AMERICAN BLOCKADE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BERMUDA IN ENGLAND

Correspondence of the London Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, Tuesday

The Captain of the B[illegible] steamer, which

vessel ran the blockade on the 2d inst., with a cargo of 2,000 bales of cotton, and which arrived at Havre on Friday, arrived here to-day from Havre by the *Alliance* steamer, and has gone on to Liverpool.

OTHER VESSELS TO FOLLOW.

From the London News, Nov. 27.

Yesterday much astonishment was created on the Liverpool Exchange in consequence of the following announcement being posted in the news-room: "The *Bermuda* has arrived at Havre with 1,780 bales of cotton." This is the same vessel which ran the Savannah blockade some months ago, with a cargo of supplies for the Confederates from Liverpool. The arrivals of the *Nashville* and the *Bermuda* show clearly that the blockade is anything but efficient off Savannah, and it was confidently stated yesterday that the *Bermuda* is not the only vessel which has run the blockade within the last month.

AN ARRIVAL WITHOUT COTTON.

Correspondence of the London Star.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 27.

To-day there was a good deal of excitement on 'Change, in consequence of the arrival in the Mersey, late on Tuesday evening, of a Confederate vessel direct from Charleston. The name of the new arrival is the *Helen*, commanded by Capt. WESTERDORF. She left Charleston on the evening of the 2d inst., and Capt. WESTERDORF informs us that he passed safely out to sea without seeing any of the blockading squadron—the entrances to the port being quite clear of the Federal fleet.

The *Helen* is an American-built bark, of 340 tons, an extremely handsome vessel, quite new, and a "regular clipper," as her run from Charleston plainly shows. She has on board 1,100 barrels of resin and 800 barrels of spirits of turpentine; but just previous to leaving Charleston she had stowed away 250 bales of cotton, which she was obliged to unship again, in consequence of the determination of the Charleston people not to let a bale of cotton go out of the port. This statement may appear somewhat strange in the face of the arrival of the steamship *Bermuda* at Havre, yesterday, with close upon 2,000 bales of cotton from Charleston.

We are, however, reliably informed that the *Bermuda* received her cargo of cotton as a reward for the temerity displayed by her Captain in running the Charleston blockade with a cargo of supplies for Charleston. The holders of cotton will gladly exchange that article for war and other necessaries—but they will not sell. "There is no use," said Capt. WESTERDORF, "in vessels running the blockade in ballast, in the expectation of getting cargoes of cotton. It is only vessels like the *Bermuda*, which can carry supplies to Charleston, that may expect to get cotton cargoes." This determination, the Captain says, is not confined to Charleston alone, but it prevails throughout the Southern ports. The *Helen* sails under the Confederate flag, and made the passage from Charleston to this port in twenty-four days, although she encountered rather stormy weather.

THE CASE OF THE PERTHSHIRE.

From the London Times.

Some months ago the *Perthshire*, of Hartlepool, a large colonial vessel of 840 tons, the property of Mr. WILLIAM GRAY, of Hartlepool, had been boarded without legal warrant by the United States steamer *Massachusetts*, off the American coast, on the alleged ground that the *Perthshire* had violated the blockade of the Southern ports. Mr. GRAY, on being made acquainted with the fact, presented a claim, through the British Government, for the loss sustained in consequence of detention, deviation and consumption of stores. Mr. GRAY's claim has been honorably and promptly responded to by the United States Government, the following communication having been received from the Foreign Office by that gentleman:

Nov. 12, 1861.

SIR: I am directed by Earl RUSSELL to inform you that a dispatch has been received by Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, stating that, in answer to the representation which he had made to the United States Government respecting the seizure and detention of your vessel, the *Perthshire*, the United States Secretary of the Navy had failed to satisfy him that the detension of that vessel by Commander SMITH, commanding the United States steamer *Massachusetts*, was warranted by law, or by the President's proclamation instituting the blockade, and that the President would recommend to Congress to appropriate the sum of £200 claimed by you as compensation.

I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant.

E. HAMMOND.

Mr. W. GRAY, Hartlepool.

THE CAPTURE OF PORT ROYAL.

REJOICINGS OF LOYAL AMERICANS IN LONDON.

A numerous party of loyal Unionists met on Monday, in St. James'-street, London, to celebrate by a dinner the victory of Port Royal. The company heartily agreed that Gen. SCOTT should be entertained at a banquet in London.

VIEW OF THE LONDON TIMES.

At last the destination of the Federal fleet is known. On the 7th of the present month it entered Port Royal harbor, in South Carolina, engaged the forts, and, after a fight which lasted four hours, forced the enemy to abandon them. The next day the troops, to the number of 15,000, were landed at Beaufort which, we are told, they found totally destroyed, together with the neighboring plantations. As we now know the point against which the Federal operations are directed, and have learnt their first success, there will be necessarily much speculation as to this subsidiary campaign, and the designs of the Government in sending an army to the coast of the Atlantic cotton States. In the first place, we must do justice to the energy of the Federal Government. Whatever may be the plans of its military men, and whatever may be the result of the expedition, it must be said that the fleet was well fitted out and skillfully handled. Even with the command of the sea, it is not an easy thing to land a large force on an enemy's ground, on a coast very dangerous at all times, and now deprived of every guide to the seaman in the shape of lighthouses or buoys. But, in spite of a succession of very heavy gales, and in spite of the resistance of the Confederates, who seem to have been not unprepared for a visit, the Federals have established themselves on another spot of Southern ground, and have a base from which to carry on any future operations which they may think advisable. The first move has been a success. Beyond the loss of two, or perhaps four vessels, in the storm, the Northern forces have met with no disaster, and they have now avenged the fall of Sumter, by hauling down a rebel flag on the soil of the most rebellious State.

As a position to be held, during a long war, on enemy's coast there is probably none better than Beaufort. Port Royal is one of the best harbors in the South; the islands are as good a place for a permanent camp as could be chosen, and from the very great number of slaves the occupation must always be a cause of uneasiness to the Carolinians, who may, perhaps, see something like a stampede of their negroes whenever the Federal Commander makes the signal. But as the basis of great operations against the Confederates the value of Beaufort is not so plain. The country is deeply intersected with streams; it is, or may be made almost impassable to an enemy; and, though the Federals may be able to cut off the railroad communication between Charleston and Savannah, since the railroad passes by the inlet, yet it is difficult to imagine that they can advance against either of these cities without large reinforcements and a regular campaign. The river Savannah divides them from the city of the same name, while some three or four considerable streams and a vast extent of swamp intervene between them and Charleston.

And yet we must presume that the capture of one of these places is among the plans of the Federals. The public opinion of the Northern States will hardly be content with the occupation of a mere point on the coast. The idea that by placing a Collector at Beaufort and proclaiming that the blockade of Port Royal is raised a trade with the Union Party in the South can be established is a delusion in which no one on this side of the Atlantic will share. The temper of the Confederates is shown pretty clearly by the destruction of the place, which consists chiefly of the Summer residences of the planters, and could have afforded the invaders nothing but ordinary shelter. It is not unreasonable to think that a similar determination will be shown wherever the Federal forces advance. These may possibly make bold marches and gain brilliant victories, but it will be only to occupy the empty houses of a Southern city, or perhaps the ground on which it stood.

We must take, then, this Federal success at what it is worth. For the present the force will, no doubt, remain stationary, and employ themselves in strengthening the position they have won. It will be in the power of the Washington Government at any time to divert a large part of the Confederate army from the Potomac by sending reinforcements to Port Royal. The Southern cities may be defended, but it must be by an adequate force; *and the question is, whether, with their smaller population, the Confederate States can put in line two armies to meet the two invasions of the North.* The Federal Government probably looks on the occupation of Beaufort more as the means of weakening the enemy on the field where the real battle is to be fought. If the Southern States can, by sending off every young man to the war, keep up the strength of their army on the Potomac, while they leave men enough in South Carolina to check any advance from Beaufort, then *they will lose little by leaving a harbor and a watering-place in the possession of the enemy.* We always have to come back to the question of endurance. Will the South be worn out before the North is wearied? Will the Federal Government go to the expense of sending such a mass of troops to the South coast that the Confederate force in the Carolinas and Georgia will not be able to resist them without drawing largely on the army of Gen. JOHNSON? If this be the case, then the expedition may have valuable military consequences, and the South, attacked on the Atlantic, will have far greater difficulty in protecting her Northern frontier.

ENGLISH LETTERS FROM AMERICA.

Correspondence of Mr. Russell with the London Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 10, 1861.

The impression is forcing itself into a conviction that neither Gen. MCCLELLAN nor any other General will convert the mass of men under arms about here into a well-disciplined army according to the European standard or the notions of the most easily satisfied military critics. There is something radically deficient—a sentiment wanting, without which respect for the officer and obedience on the part of the man cannot be developed into a system of uniform action in all times and under all circumstances. It would take years to infuse a substitute for the feeling which produces such results in the European mind and facilitates the change from the man to the soldier so readily. There is a change, and it affects the man's intellect as well as his body, and you can recognize it in the precision and vigorous materialism of the one as much as in the upright carriage, regulated pace, and even the expression of eye in the other. The recruit there begins his career by respecting his officer; here the lesson is scarcely ever taught or learnt. The newly-enlisted citizen talks to his superior in an easy off-hand way, and it is some time before the poor fellow is cured of his little civilities in regard to his Captain's health in the morning, or can be induced to refrain when he meets his Colonel from making kind inquiries after his general welfare. The accounts of Courts-martial which one reads, their irregularities, the nature of the offences tried, and matters of the sort, give an idea of what the regular officers have to do. I have seen processions of men with their arms tied behind their backs, marching through the streets of Washington, of whom no one sees any accounts in the papers. No one can tell what their offence is, or where the mutiny occurred. There is one now—twelve or fourteen artillerymen, fastened by ropes together, and marching under a guard down Pennsylvania-avenue. Then one hears such strange sounding language between officer and private. "Captain, will you come in and take a drink?" "And so the boys have made you leeftenant, well, I'm reely glad to hear it." The other day an officer dismounted close to my door, and gave his horse to his orderly. He had a Lieutenant-Colonel's shoulder-strap. "Be back in an hour," said he; "I shall be here at that time." "Oh! that be ——;" rejoined the orderly, (our men swore horribly in Flanders;) "how can you expect to go there and be back in one hour?—'taint possible." The Colonel seemed struck by the force of the remark, and said, "Well, an hour and a-half." "Why don't you salute your officer?" quoth a friend of mine to a passing private. The man drew himself up, and did so in a sort of a way, but as he moved off he said in an apologetical tone, "You see, Major, I don't know the faces of all the chaps yet." If the army be turned into regulars, and strictly drilled, two or three years will, no doubt, eradicate the spirit of equality in military matters; but the task is difficult, for the defect to be remedied is nearly innate. The better the class from which recruits come, the greater the difficulty of reducing them to proper subjection. The punishments in the army are quaint and capricious; they render men ridiculous, and harden without terrifying them; and not a few of the officers regret that they have no power to order flogging, which has a certain efficacy in the case of men who cannot be reclaimed by other means. Let the war go on, and there will be greater results produced than the reduction of this force to good discipline. *The Americans will learn that at last, when they see the use of it; at present they are a good deal like children beginning the alphabet. They are slow to believe they are actually engaged in something more than a large faction fight.*

AN EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

It is affirmed that the Government will at last yield to the pressure brought to bear against it by public opinion and advice of Gen. MCCLELLAN, and will make proposals for the exchange of prisoners. Without imputing to the North or South any inhumanity, it must be said, if what I am told and read be true, the prisoners are not well treated on either side. The Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, of the Sanitary Commission—a man not likely to use strong words in reference to the conduct of the war on the Union side—in a report to Government on the condition of the prisoners he visited in the New-York prisons, declares that "it was very trying, almost inhuman;" but it must be added, in justice, that he proceeds to state the wants and privations to which they were exposed, and which were disgraceful to the State, had been relieved, and that they had nothing to complain of except severe diseased and sickness. However, they had been for some weeks in that state of suffering before he saw them, and political prisoners who are not in the possession of funds have full reason to lament their hard fate. A Mr. MAURY, an Englishman, brother of the young gentleman who was arrested the other day for carrying correspondence directed to persons in the South, was seized in the State Department the day before yesterday, as he was inquiring after a portmanteau which had been detained at Cleveland, but for the release of which he had received the order of the Secretary of State, and he was placed in a room, as I am informed, without a table, fuel, or even a bed, where he passed the night, having been refused permission to communicate with his friends, or any explanation of the grounds of his arrest.

POPULAR MISTAKES AS TO FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

It is always "France *will not*, England *dare not* do" some absurd thing or other, never dreamt of by any one except the writer. Only the other day a respectable journal treated its readers to a long and inflammatory article on a supposed change in the tone and attitude of the English Government towards the United States, founded on Lord RUSSELL's correspondence with the Liverpool merchant, who wanted to go to war for cotton on his own account, and it informed the world that the imaginary alteration had been caused by the recent acts and conduct of the United States Government, not deigning to look at the date of the correspondence on which it rested its self-glorification. And then they wonder we are not merely sympathetic but active in their cause. The American people are naturally well-disposed as any race on the face of the earth. Their domestic affection indicates an amiable temperament, but they are easily excited, as democracies always are, and are exceedingly sensitive. If their Scribes and Pharisees would but leave them alone, if they would but permit the National sentiment to take its own course, there would be no fear of quarrel; but these mouthing rhetoricians and "mobolaters" fear nothing so much as a friendly understanding between the people and Great Britain, for with it would depart one of their great levers to get into place and power.

POSSIBILITY OF A MILITARY DICTATORSHIP.

The result of the Maryland election would be more satisfactory and conclusive if Gen. DIX had not done his *gendarmerie* work so effectively in Baltimore. His proclamation was so alarming that the citizens formed a deputation to ascertain its meaning, and were informed that his intentions were honorable. But the wholesome rigor of his arrests on Wednesday resembles nothing so much as the process of voting for an Imperialist deputy, or "taking the sense of the people" at Nice on the question of annexation. Nevertheless, the fact of the majority for the Union remains, and the faith of the Government in bayonets and martial law is justified so far. Nor will they hesitate to employ the same machinery to develop Union sentiment in the South. Can liberty be too dear? May it, like life, be purchased at the cost of every consideration which renders it of value? The American people now laugh at the idea of any ultimate danger to their liberties and independence from armed force, or national sentiment itself; but the steps by which the ruin comes may be as stealthy as those by which revolution, and rebellion, and civil war came—hasty and rapid. "All men think all men mortal but themselves;" and the Americans, relying on the enlightenment of their democracy, deride the fears of those who think the results which follow the conquests of armed force in republics will develop themselves in the New World. The personal character of Gen. MCCLELLAN affords a guarantee that he is not the man who would seek to elevate himself on the fragments of the institutions for the assertion of which he is now preparing an offensive army; *but it may so happen that he may be forced to avert greater evils by assuming for a time the chief control of the State with the consent of those who are the masters of public suffrage, if not of public opinion.*

DIFFICULTIES OF RECONSTRUCTION.

The dangers of defeat will be greater than those of success; but the latter will be attended with enormous difficulties. Even the Maryland apparatus of Government, though simple and effective, is not constitutional; and when it is applied to the Confederate States it will become one of the most extraordinary organizations which ever were beheld in a country calling itself free. Personal experience induces me to believe that the same spirit, unanimity and courage which the South exhibits in its resistance in the field will be displayed in every form of passive opposition to the efforts of the North to reduce it to subjection when the fight shall have ceased. The Unionists persist in declaring there is a large party—to be consistent, they ought to declare there is a majority—of the people in the seceded States opposed to the principles of the Confederates and to the independence for which they appear to be fighting. If so, the task of reamalgamation will be more easy; if not, the Federalists will be reduced to the pleas and the machinery of force exercised, as they contend, for right, but still applied to oppress a majority of the people in the Slave States. If there be a Gen. DIX in every State, a man capable, resolute and active, with overpowering force at his disposal, all the States may be reduced to the condition of Maryland, and the polls may be made to give Union returns, but the supposition is very unreasonable; and, even if it be verified, the world will see with disgust the resurrection in the great Republic of the spirit and substance of the most absolute despotism covered with cerecloths of liberty. The Southern people have now poured out all their passion into the mold of a distinct nationality, and their only ties to the North is a common language and traditions, which, belonging to the history of their short-lived career, are now old as the stories of the Heptarchy. When the Northern orators and writers inveigh against the men, morals and manners of the Slave States, they bear evidence to the fact that a broad gulf exists between them, which they think they can cover over with the National flag. The Abolitionists, to whom "the Constitution is a league with the Devil, a covenant with Hell," who exclaim that "Union is dishonor," that "disunion is gain," prosecute the war either to destroy the institution of Slavery and its protectors, or to enjoy the luxury of conquest and revenge over haughty and defiant enemies; but that party, which seems to become smaller as the contest covers more ground, is divided into active belligerents and those who would let the Slave States go with a curse, in the sure confidence that their system would work out the heaviest punishment of rebellion, and force them to crawl back to the Union with "bated breath and whispering humbleness."

WHY THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE SOUTH IS INADMISSIBLE.

With the recognition of Southern independence would come the most serious questions of all, and it is not possible that some of them could be settled without a renewed struggle. The North can never be made to admit the right of the Slave States to recover their vagrant chattles within their dominions; nothing but the complete prostration of the North at the feet of the South could induce her to allow that which the Constitution now argumentatively yields as a right when the Constitution shall have been rent asunder. An extradition treaty would be a record of infamous defeat. But how are the raw edges of the Slave States to be applied to the caustic of the Free States, in which oppposition to Slavery shall have become an article in the new Constitution? For many hundreds of miles, take what frontier you may, a mere geographical line or navigable river will separate the two Confederacies in which every interest and every principle of commerce will be in extreme antagonism. Both States must erect forts, build Custom-houses, establish frontier guards along marsh and mountain, to fight the battles of hostile tariffs and to watch the smugglers of men as well as of goods. Wherever the frontier runs that must be the case, but its line is yet to be drawn in blood if the contending parties are deaf to the voice of mediation. Nor can anyone pretend to say what issues may not be raised concerning the Territories or the States purchased for the Union by the funds of the United States, or the national forts and arsenals, and property seized by the people in insurrection. The politicians here can only see one result—conquest. It will cure all wounds and settle all controversies; but, if events prove they are mistaken, the time may come for an armed truce on both sides, and an active mediation in an honest and impartial spirit, which shall lead to a peace and the most satisfactory adjustment of these questions the nature of them permits us to expect. *Any solution will lead to "a strong Government"—that summum bonum of aristocratic South and democratic North.* Either one centralized strong Government or two will arise in this country, but no one can say whether the development will take place at once or after a terrible interregnum of disorder and political trouble, and universal suffrage will find its master in its own favorite creation—armed despotism. The other day a soldier said to an officer who was about to punish him for neglect of duty, "If you do I'll not vote for you at the next election." "You spoke too late," quoth the officer; "here I am now with the power to punish you, and I'll double it for your threat,"—a very pregnant little story for people to think over in all its bearings.

THE EXPEDITION TO BEAUFORT.

FRIDAY, Nov. 8.

As I am two days from Boston by mail, and the electric telegraph will carry the latest news up to the sailing of the packet on Wednesday, I shall not indulge in any speculations in reference to the news from the Great Expedition, meagre and unsatisfactory, and even doubtful as it is; but I may be allowed to record my opinion, from the tone of those in the public departments, that the success is not very decisive, and that the ships have been receiving a very warm reception. When I was in Port Royal this spring, on Mr. TRESCOT's Sea Island, the advantages of the position and the probability of an attack struck me; but I was told that the inhabitants were aware of their danger, and that batteries had been erected to cover Beaufort and the banks of the river at the entrance of Port Royal. That was so far back as May. Since then the defences have probably been greatly strengthened, and although Broad River and Port Royal afford depth of water for any vessel except the very largest men-of-war, there is a bar on the beach to Beaufort which will prohibit the entrance of the heavy frigates of the expedition. I am informed there were 28 vessels inside pounding away at the place; the town itself will no doubt be destroyed, but, even if the troops land and take possession of it, they will not find it of much use. There is—there can be—no intention of marching the force inland. If there should be any movement of the kind it will be a fatal error, for the country can be inundated at pleasure, and is, above all that I have ever seen, suited for defence, and the force would be too small to take military possession of the district. But if they land and intrench themselves at Beaufort they can cause immense inconvenience and constant anxiety to the Confederates; *and they come close on Pocotalico, which is a station on the railroad from Charleston to Savannah, and cut off the communication between these places.*

The line runs through vast swamps and forests, rice-fields, and half-cleared cotton plantations, spanning rivers and creeks, on wooden bridges easily destructible, and running for many miles on trestle work, so that it can be rendered useless by cutting the woodwork, or, better still, by flinging the rails into the water. The planters are scattered widely apart through this region, which becomes more cut up with water and rice-fields as you approach Savannah. As there were materials for hutting on board the transports, it is probable the troops will endeavor to establish themselves in a fortified camp outside Beaufort, and, if so, they had better make a more eligible selection than they did at Hatteras. There all sorts of troubles have come upon them. It is positively affirmed that the Twentieth Indiana Regiment is to be withdrawn, and that the Colonel is to be tried by Court-martial. It will be a singular weakness if the United States abandon its barren conquest, but it is now discovered that Oregon Inlet, in the same series of sand-reefs, will permit egress and ingress to the vast inland navigation which the possession of Hatteras was intended to close.

THE REMOVAL OF FREMONT.

From the West there is the usual unsatisfactory and unintelligible farrago of telegrams. One fact seems clear, that Gen. FREMONT's dismissal has not produced as yet any of the serious inconveniences or dangers which were anticipated by his friends and his enemies. The part of his career which most became him seems to have been his retirement, and his conduct in taking leave of his troops. The American papers contain the results of the committee of inquiry into the management of his troops, and it is not possible to read it without coming to the conclusion that *any General who permitted such frauds to be perpetrated —supposing always they are fully proved—was not fitted for the service of any State which could not bear periodical ruin at short intervals.* His successor has a difficult game to play, and it is to be hoped he sees what it is more clearly than any one here can do. There are reports of two affairs in the West—one, an expedition from Cairo against Columbus, in Kentucky, which was partially successful, though attended with heavy loss, and followed by a retreat to their camp, on the part of the Federalists, after they had, as they say, taken guns they could not carry off, and destroyed the enemy's camp and stores. The other expedition was under the command of Col. OGLESBY, and "broke up" a camp of Confederates in Missouri, some sixty miles from Cairo. The loss of life at Belmont was considerable. This is all we can learn, except the old news that something great is going to happen.

THE FRAUDS OF THE NEW-YORK HERALD.

"The army in good spirits; no battle expected at present." Such is a sensation heading in the papers to-day, of which an ill-natured person might say the apposition was argumentative, but it does not, nevertheless, correctly convey the state of the situation here. I have made a very curious collection of some of these same headings, as illustrations of the condition to which a portion of the cheap American Press is reduced, and of the state to which it has brought its readers. The most degraded of these journals—one which is supposed to be in the pay of the South, and which certainly, by the style of its advocacy, brings the North into contempt, and does much to damage the interests of Government abroad, advises us now and then to take it and its cotemporaries as the only sources of information on which reliance can be placed. If we did, a more deluded people could not exist on the face of the earth, or one more distracted by contending statements, by the contorted falsehoods of the hour, by the assertion of to-day, made to be contradicted to-morrow. The citizen of New-York is quite accustomed by this time to find that the "glorious victory" of Monday turns out to be a defeat on Tuesday, and the "unabashed," though not the unscarred, "Defoe," leers horribly as he hears the rush of the crowd outside his office after some big lie in a second edition, and pockets the cents of his dear public in the full knowledge that do what he may, they will come to him again. It is a sort of mental dram-drinking—the "sensation" must be produced night and morning, and so many times in the day. The poor victims, when the effects are over, swear they will never touch a drop again; but the craving is insatiable, and at the accustomed hour off they run to the bar and swallow their moral juleps and cocktails, notwithstanding their experience of their evil effects on the constitution. Had we listened to the advice tendered with such delicious impudence, we should have actually taken Bull Run as a victory, the surrender of Lexington as a splendid feat of arms, and a number of pitiful skirmishes as so many Vittorias or Waterloos. Many of these actions are brought on by the leaders on both sides, apparently without an object. Gen. SCOTT was opposed to them; but, in fact, the Commander-in-Chief has as little power as the head of any other department over his subordinates, separated by thousands of miles from him. If he wants the power he must take it. It is announced in the papers that Maj.-Gen. HAVELOCK, of the British army, has tendered his services to the President, and that Capt. SHORT, R. N., has been equally kind to Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS. The rank of the former gallant officer, of whom, as brother of Sir HENRY and uncle of the present baronet, one wishes to speak with every respect, must have been bestowed by some foreign power or an unrecognized brevet. The latter officer is unknown to fame on the *Navy List*. But what of that? One man is as good as another; so is one story as bad as another. As a charming specimen, however, of the manufacturing ingenuity in that line of some of your cotemporaries, take the veracious statement that Lord LYONS received Mr. SEMMES, Captain of the *Sumter*, in the Confederate navy, gave him an English passport, and introduced him to Mr. SEWARD at the State Department!

THE MISSION OF MESSRS. HUGHES AND WEED.

SUNDAY, Nov. 9.

There is a moderate exultation over the votes in Maryland. The result gives the Federalists a clear working majority in the Legislature and State Government, and would dispose of all pretence that there is a numerical majority for Secession if the voters had been uninfluenced in any way. Kentucky, Missouri, and Virginia, subjected to the same process, might produce the same results, and if they could be put under it, there are thousands of Unionists who would be content to withdraw from the contest, and leave the other States to their own devices. The departure of Mr. THURLOW WEED and Bishop HUGHES for Europe is in pursuance of the resolution, the existence of which I announced in a previous letter, to send unofficial ambassadors or representatives to England and France to counteract the effects of Mr. MASON and Mr. SLIDELL's mission, and to make explanations, and enter upon negotiations with the two Governments as well as to sound the depths of popular feeling, and ascertain the views of leading men in the political world. There were several candidates for the important mission. Mr. EVERETT appeared in Washington and had several interviews with Mr. SEWARD about the time the project was started, and Bishop M'ILVAINE and Mr. KENNEDY were mentioned as coadjutors in the mission. Whatever the causes, these gentlemen did not go, but Mr. WEED and Bishop HUGHES, two of Mr. SEWARD's best friends, faintly disclaim the notion that their voyage to Europe is on diplomatic business. The former is the Nestor of the outside politicians who pull the legs and hands of the players on the stage; he is an astute, clear-headed, able man, who has managed the company on his side of the House for many years with success and profit, and the newspaper he edits is one of the best written and most decent in the United States. Bishop HUGHES is a Roman Catholic prelate of attainments and political experience, moderate for one in his position, skillful, and anti-English. He has worked the Irish element in the States for a considerable period, and has used it in favor of Mr. SEWARD. It will be a keen encounter of wits. Mr. SLIDELL, when he finds himself alongside of Mr. DAYTON in Paris will doubtless feel very much like an otter swimming alongside an alderman.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

On Sunday morning, Nov. 24, a building of seven stories, in High-street, Edinburgh, suddenly fell, burying nearly the whole of the inmates in the ruins. The house was several centuries old; the whole gave way at once, collapsing inwards; 22 bodies have been taken out dead, and about 12 injured. The immense block of building was densely populated, and it is estimated that not less than 100 people must have dwelt in it.

The *Mooltan* arrived at Southampton on Nov. 25, with the heavy portion of the Bombay mails.

FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says: "The Emperor decidedly objects to any serious reduction of the land or sea forces. The Emperor must have 400,000 men, *at the very least*, under arms, to be ready for all contingencies."

The *Presse* has the following: "An Aid-de-Camp of the Emperor will leave Paris in a few days with new instructions for Admiral JURIEN DE LA GRAVIERE. Gen. PRIM and his staff have embarked at Alicante for the Havana.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts of France are not favorable. Trade was never in so depressed a state at St. Etienne as at present. Serious commercial difficulties are spoken of at Rouen and Mulhouse.

The Paris corn and flour markets were more firm last week.

The price of wheat rose from 1f. 40 1f. 50c. the sack of 120 kilos.

ITALY.

The Turin *Movimento* published GARIBALDI's reply to the address of the Neapolitans, in which he says: "I regret that I am unable to come to you, but I shall be with your when it is necessary."

In the same letter GARIBALDI exhorts every Italian to have his sword ready.

The Bank has reduced its rate of discount from 6½ @5½ ₱ cent.

The bill for levying the war tax in all the provinces of the Kingdom, passed the Chamber of Deputies by 191 against 10 votes.

Several members gave notice of their intention to put questions to the Government relative to the Roman question on the 2d December next.

The Turin papers announce that the differences between Gen. CIALDINI and the Government having been settled, he will assume the command of the Fourth Corps d'Armée.

The statement that GARIBALDI had been appointed Commander of the Volunteers, is incorrect, as Gen. SIRTORI has been appointed; but in the event of a war breaking out in Italy, SIRTORI would be replaced by GARIBALDI.

AUSTRIA.

A dispatch from Vienna of Nov. 23 says: "There is no truth in the statement made by some French papers, that diplomatic relations between Austria and Servia had been broken off on account of the insult offered by some Servian officers to the Austrian Consul of Belgrade. The Austrian Cabinet confined itself to introducing greater reserve in its relations with Servia."

A dispatch from Pesth of Nov. 25 says it is asserted that Count APPONYI has tendered his resignation as Judex Curiæl.

SWITZERLAND.

A telegram from Berne of Nov. 25 says: "The Federal Council has demanded satisfaction from the French Government for the fresh violation of Swiss territory by French Gendarmes, near Geneva."

M. FAZY was elected President of the Council of State of the Canton of Geneva.

PORTUGAL.

A dispatch from Lisbon, of Nov. 25, says: "The King has presided at a Council of Ministers."

The Ministry will continue to follow a constitutional policy.

THE EAST.

A telegram from Ragusa, of Nov. 24, says: "An official Turkish bulletin announces that on the 21st, DORWISCH PASHA, with eight battalions of Turkish troops, encountered a body of 8,000 insurgents near Piva, in Bosnia. After a fight, which lasted four hours, the insurgents were compelled to take to flight, with the loss of 800 killed and a large number of muskets, which they left on the field of battle. The Turkish loss in killed and wounded amounted to 100 men.

A numerous body of insurgents and Montenegrins, who intended to invade Kaloschin, were repulsed by the Turks after a bloody fight.

In consequence of the defeat of the insurgents by the Turkish troops at Piva, the European Consuls have proposed an armistice.

OMAR PASHA has received fresh reinforcements."

CHINA AND JAPAN.

A dispatch from Canton, of Oct. 15, says: "The allied troops are leaving Tien-Tsin and Canton."

Trade at Ningpo and Hang Chow is obstructed by the rebels.

The French are in want of men and guns to protect Chefoo.

The state of affairs in Japan is reported to be more favorable.

A telegram from Point de Galle of Oct. 31, says: "According to advices received here from Saigon, the French had promulgated regulations for the Chinese population."

Financial and Commercial.

MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 25.

The funds have again been very firm and have closed with a strong appearance at an advance of ⅛. Consols closed at 94⅛@¼ for money, and 92⅞@93 for Jan. 9. Some persons were disposed to attribute the improvement to-day to the news from America, and the consequent supposition that cotton may find an outlet from Port Royal, but the real cause consisted in the symptoms from all quarters of a sustained abundance of money. About £32,000 were sent into the Bank to-day, making a total of £107,000 since the last return.

The *Roxburgh Castle* and *James Wilson* have arrived with £277,000.

The *Wellesley* is 63 days out, with £308,000.

The quotation of the rate of exchange from Paris shows considerable firmness.

The bullion in the Bank of France has increased £1,000,000 since the issue of the last monthly return.

The accounts from the Provinces continue to confirm the expectation that the trade in the various articles of manufacture, other than cotton, will be active during the Winter.

The banking-house of M. DUBOIS, of Caen, has failed for a sum equal to £50,000.

The Bank of Turin has reduced its rate of discount from 6½ to 5½ ₱ cent.

The Canadian steamer *North Briton* was insured, ship and cargo, for £120,000, of which about £30,000 will fall upon LLOYD's, and the remainder upon Liverpool and Glasgow.

American Securities have shown increased buoyancy, a rise having especially taken place in United States Fives, New-York and Erie ordinary and preference Shares, Illinois Central and New-York Central.

LONDON, Tuesday Evening, Nov. 26.

The English Funds opened steadily, to-day, but there were some sales on the part of the public, and prices were subsequently rather less buoyant. CONSOLS, for money, closed at 94⅛, and 92⅞ for January 9.

French RENTES closed at 70f. 10c.

American SECURITIES were less firm, a reaction especially occurring in Erie and Illinois Central Shares.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Monday and Tuesday, Nov. 25 and 26.

The market continues dull, and the sales for the two days do not exceed 9,000 bales, 4,000 on speculation and for export. Prices in the buyers' favor.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Nov. 26.

A slow sale of WHEAT was experienced, at barely the rates of Tuesday. FLOUR of prime quality retains its value. Indian CORN being but sparingly offered, fully supported last week's prices, but next to nothing was done; prime mixed, 33s. ₱ 480 ℔s.

LONDON CORN MARKET.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 25.

The market was dull, at 1s. decline.

LONDON COLONIAL MARKET.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 26.

SUGAR dull. COFFEE firm. TEA dull. TALLOW quiet—50s. 6d. for the year.

LATEST MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Nov. 27.

COTTON—Sales to-day 8,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters. The market is firm at unchanged prices.

BREADSTUFFS are quiet and steady.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...DEC. 12, 1861.

$28,000	U. S. 6s, '81.Cou	92⅞	50	N Y. C. R......b10	78⅜
2,000	U. S. 5s, '65......	88½	600	do............	78⅜
2,000	Ohio State 6s, '70.	93¼	250	ds............	78¼
5,000	Ill. Can. bds., '60.	79½	100	do..........s10	78¼
5,000	Missouri St. 6s...	40⅝	100	do..........s30	78⅛
2,000	do...........	40¾	150	do..........s30	78¼
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	41¾	50	do..........s4	78¼
10,000	California St. 7s	81½	22	do............	78⅜
14,000	do...........	81⅝	150	Erie Railway Pref.	53⅜
2,000	Louisian St, 6s..	57	30	Harlem Railroad...	12
2,000	Louisiana St. 5s.	45	200	do............	11⅞
2,000	N. C. State 6s....	58	25	Reading R.......s30	34
6,000	Hud. R. 3d M.bds	77	13	Michigan Cent. R...	48⅛
2,000	La C.&M L.G.bds	12½	10	Panama Railroad...114¼	
1,000	M. S. 2d M. Ass'd	59	25	do............114⅛	
20	Merchants Bank....	72	100	do............114	
93	Pac. M. S. Co......	87	50	do.........b30 114¼	
100	do..........b10	86⅝	300	Clev. & Pitts. R....	15
100	do..........s15	86½	50	Gal. & Chic. R.....	71
50	do............	86¾	100	Clev. & Tol. R......	33⅛
57	do............	86⅛	100	do..........b60	33¼
50	Erie Railway.......	32	100	Chic.&R.I.R.ex div	51
25	do............	31⅞	50	do............	51⅛
100	do............	31¾	10	Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	59
25	do............	31⅝			

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Reg	89¾	50	Merchants' Bank...	82
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Cou.	92⅞	50	Bank of Republic..	87½
2,000	U. S. 5s, '74..Cou	82¾	10	Erie Railway.......	31⅛
500	Virginia St. 6s...	48	150	do............	31¼
10,000	Missouri St. 6s...	40½	100	Erie R. Pref.......	53
10,000	B. C. W. Loan...	97	25	Hud. River R...b15	37¼
5,000	E. R. 3d m. b., '83	86	100	Mich. Cen. Railroad	48⅛
50	Pacific M. S. Co.....	86	50	Mich. S. & N.In. R.	18⅛
50	do..........b10	86¼	100	do............	18¼
25	do............	86¼	50	Panama R.........114	
65	do............	86⅛	9	Gal. & Chic. R.....	70¾
300	N. Y Cen. R.......	77⅞	100	Clev. & Tol. R......	33⅛
500	do............	78	100	do............	33¼
400	do..........s30	77⅞	300	do............	33⅛
100	do..........b30	78⅛	100	Chic.& R.I.R.,ex.di.	50¾
100	do..........s3	78	250	do............	50⅝

THURSDAY, Dec. 12—P. M.

The Stock Exchange has been under much excitement to-day, incident to the return news from England in regard to the affair of the *Trent*. There were various and contradictory rumors and interpretations of the news for an hour or two after the arrival of the *Hansa*, and prices at one time fell off ¾@1 ₱ cent. on the speculative Railways, on the Street, and opened feverish at the Second Board, in the afternoon. But, after the extracts from the London Press were made public, and time afforded for a calmer estimate of their weight and purport, the market took quite a spring in the opposite direction, and the decline of the morning was more than recovered. New-York Central, which opened at the early Board at 78¼@⅜, and dropped off to 77½@⅞, rallied to 78¼@⅜ ₱ cent., and so closed. Erie, after being done at 31¼@½, recovered 32⅛@¼, and the Western Stocks moved in like proportion, several descriptions closing higher than yesterday afternoon. The Federal Stocks were well supported throughout the day, although one or two small parcels were pressed at the Second Board. The State Stocks about the same as yesterday. The transfers of New-York Central reopened to-day, after the annual election, and the transactions were fairly active in settlement of contracts which matured during the closing of the books, the results showing no very free supply of Cash Stock on the Street. Late in the afternoon the general Share dealings were spirited, and prices firm, leaving off about as follows:

Central	78⅜	Pacific	88⅛
Erie	32⅛	Panama	114
Erie Preferred	54	Missouris	40¾
Rock Island	51	U. S. 6s, 1881	93
Mich. Guaranteed	39¼	Illinois Central	60¾
Michigan Southern	18⅜	Galena	71⅛
Michigan Central	49⅛	Toledo	33⅛

The Exchange Market was partially influenced to higher asking rates this forenoon by the reported tenor of the English news. The leading dealers are holding for 109¼@109½ ₱ cent., but thus far no important business has been done for Saturday's mail. The following are the Continental, as well as English rates, reported for first-class signatures by Mr. N. BRANDT, No 39 Exchange-place, New-York, per steamer *Bavaria* and *City of Baltimore*, Saturday, Dec. 14, 1861. Mails close in New-York at 10½ A. M.

London—60 days' sight	109⅜ ₱ cent.
London—3 days' sight	110⅛ ₱ cent.
Paris—60 days' sight, ₱ dollar	5f. 12½c.
Paris—3 days' sight, ₱ dollar	5f. 17½c.
Amsterdam—60 days' sight, ₱ guilder	41⅜c.
Hamburg—60 days' sight, ₱ marc banco	36¾c.
Frankfort—60 days' sight, ₱ florin	41⅝c.
Bremen—60 days' sight, ₱ rix dollar	79¾c.

In our last paper we gave a telegraphic report of the Annual Meeting of the New-York Central Company at Albany, yesterday, the election of the Board of Management, and some of the figures regarding the finances and earnings of the Road. The official pamphlet Report of the Company was distributed to-day, from which we derive the following comparative results of the past fiscal year, ending 30th September:

	1860.	1861.
Gross income	$6,957,241	$7,309,042
Expenses	4,278,480	4,647,979
Net earnings	$2,678,401	$5,661,063

	1860.	1861.
Interest account	$985,272	$1,001,997
Dividends	1,440,000	1,440,000
Rent Niagara Falls Railroad	60,000	60,000
Sinking Fund	115,266	114,965
Bad Debts charged off		164,754
Total	$2,600,538	$2,781,716
Added to Income balance	77,863	——
Income balance lessened	——	120,653
Total income as above	$2,678,401	$2,661,063
Pro Rata to gross earnings	38½ ₱ cent.	36⅝ ₱ cent.
Expenses to ditto	61½ ₱ cent.	63⅜ ₱ cent.

The comparative Funded Debt of the Company is as follows:

	1860.	1861.
Debt certificates, unliquidated	$7,745,000	$7,552,000
Bonds for Convertible Loan	3,000,000	3,000,000
Debts of the former Companies	550,371	263,553
Bonds for funding do	1,308,000	1,653,000
Bonds for Railroad Stocks	680,000	680,000
Bonds for Real Estate	175,000	166,000
Bonds to Buffalo & Niagara Falls	86,000	82,500
Bonds to Buffalo & Niagara Falls	35,000	24,000
Bonds and Mortgages	253,151	301,951
Convertible Bonds, payable in 1876	500,000	990,000
Total amount of Funded Debt	$14,332,523	$14,613,005
Capital Stock	24,000,000	24,000,000
Total am'nt Debt and Capital	$38,332,523	$38,613,005

The present cost of the road and equipment, compares with last year as follows:

	By last report.	To pres't time.
Graduation and masonry	$6,777,106	$6,777,106
Bridges	808,067	808,067
Superstructure, including iron	10,340,641	10,378,799
Passenger and freight stations	1,176,520	1,216,520
Engine and car houses	845,113	996,122
Land, land damages and fences	4,089,117	4,278,081
Locomotives and fixtures	2,351,466	2,351,466
Passenger and baggage cars	851,127	851,127
Freight and other cars	2,054,489	2,054,483
For engineering and agencies	603,528	603,528
Construction Lake Ontario	150,000	150,000
Construction Niagara Falls	658,921	658,921
Construction Lewiston	400,000	400,000
Total	$31,106,094	$31,524,226

The general balance-sheet of the Company compares as follows:

	1860.	1861.
Construction Cost	$31,106,094	$31,524,226
Premium Certificates	7,831,000	7,631,500
Total Cost of Road	$38,937,094	$39,158,726
Fuel in excess of $1,000,000	150,933	240,021
Lake and State Line Stocks	964,331	931,131
Cash Means	442,355	572,034
Bills Receivable	143,732	153,375
Total	$40,638,447	$41,045,289

	1860.	1861.
Capital	[illegible]	[illegible]
Funded Debt	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bills Payable	[illegible]	[illegible]
To cover Accrued Interest and Expenses	[illegible]	[illegible]
Income Undivided	1,807,012	[illegible]
Total	$40,638,447	[illegible]

The following memorandum of the earnings of the Road for two months of the new fiscal year is subjoined:

Months.	1860.	1861.	Increase.
October	$811,457	$926,980	$115,523
November	730,736	951,120	220,383
Total	$1,542,194	$1,878,101	$335,906

The following are the bids to-day for the City Bank shares:

New-York	87	Commerce	80¼
Manhattan	115	Mech. Banking Asso'n.	75
Merchants'	82	Mercantile	100
Mechanics'	90	American Exchange	80¼
Union	86	Hanover	68
America	98	Metropolitan	87
City	103	Nassau	80
Phœnix	93	Shoe and Leather	86
Fulton	115	St. Nicholas	72½
Butchers' and Drovers'	103	Marine	85
National	80	Importers' & Traders'	90
Seventh Ward	100	Park	96

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	91¼	Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. Ass. B's	58
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	100⅛	N. Ind., firsts	81
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	101	N. I. Goshen Line, '68	76
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '77	100¼	M. S. & N. Ind. 7 ₱ c.	78
Erie firsts, '68	103	Pacific R. 7 ₱ c. g. by M.	38
Erie seconds, ex. '64	101	Ill Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75	87½
Erie thirds, '83	86	L. C. & Mil. L. G. bds.	12½
Erie fourths, 80	74	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	80½
Erie fifths, '88	68	Chi. & N. W. firsts. 2d s.	38½
B., N. Y. & Erie firsts	71½	Chi. & N. W. seconds	10
Hudson firsts, '69	104	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	29
Hudson thirds, '75	77	Chi. & R. I. firsts	93½
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	96¼	L. E. & Wabash firsts	73
Harlem seconds, '64	92	L. E. & Wabash seconds	45
Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ c. '69-'72	90	Clev. & Tol. firsts, s. f.	77
Mich. C. n. f., 8 ₱ c., '82	92	Pra. du Chien 1sts pref.	77
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c.	94	Pra. du Chien 2ds, pref.	60
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. firsts	80		

The Sub-Treasury receipts, to-day, were $580,869, including $123,874 for Treasury Notes, and $81,000 for Customs; Payments, $1,113,726, including redeemed 6 ₱ cent. notes. Balance $8,833,833.

The following are the quotations of American Securities in London, Nov. 27:

American Securities, &c.	Closing Prices.	Business.
United States 5 ₱ cent., red. 1874	76 @ 78	
Virginia State 6 ₱ cent.	45 @ 47	
Erie shares	27 @ 28	28½@¾ 8
Do. 7 ₱ cent. Preference	49 @ 51	50½@50
Do. Assessment Scrip	1¾ @ 2	
Do. 1st Mtg. 7 ₱ cent., 1867	91 @ 93	
Do. 2d Mtg. 7 ₱ cent., 1859	88 @ 90	
Do. 3d M. 7 ₱ cent., 1883	78 @ 80	79½
Illinois Cen. 6 ₱ cent., red. 1875	76 @ 78	
Do. 7 ₱ cent., red. 1875	80 @ 81	80½
Do. $100 shares, $80 paid	41 @ 40dis.	39½dis.
Do. do. all paid	58 @ 60	
Mich. Cen., Con. 1869, 8 ₱ c.	83 @ 85	
Do. S. F. 8 ₱ ct. 1st M., '82	85 @ 87	85½@86
New-York Central 6 ₱ cent. S. F., 1883	82 @ 84	83
Do. 7 ₱ cent., 1864	91 @ 93	
Do. 7 ₱ cent. S. F., 1876	91 @ 93	
Do. 7 ₱ cent. c. b., 1876	91 @ 93	
Do. $100 shares	70 @ 72	71½
Panama Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 ₱ cent., 1865	98 @ 100	
Do. 2d Mortgage 7 ₱ cent, '72	97 @ 99	
Pensylvania Central Bds., 1st m. 6 ₱ cent.. conv	85 @ 87	86@
Do. 2d Mort. 6 ₱ cent.	81 @ 83	
Do. $50 shares	30 @ 35	
Philadelphia & Reading $50 shs.	14 @ 18	

We are informed that four forged checks purporting to be signed by Messrs. CHAS. M. LEUPP & Co., of Ferry-street, and with their name printed on the end, have been presented at the Shoe and Leather Bank of this City, within a few days. The certificate of the Bank Teller as to their genuineness, is likewise forged. The checks came from Syracuse, Buffalo and Cleveland. Messrs. LEUPP & Co. have never kept an account at the Shoe and Leather Bank.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 12, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 34 bbls. Ashes, 22,487 bbls. Flour, 335 bbls. and 122 sacks Corn Meal, 20,705 bushels Wheat, 6,775 bushels Corn, 6,755 bushels Rye, 2,426 bushels Barley, 3,776 bushels Oats, 625 bushels Malt, 2,476 packages Provisions, 1,256 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 40 bbls. at $5 56¼ for Pots, and $5 50 for Pearls, 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 200 bags Laguayra at 19c.@20c., and small lots of Rio at 17¼@17½c. ₱ ℔., usual terms.

COTTON—Is in good request, and is stiffly held at 32½c.@33 for Middling, ₱ ℔. The reported sales reach 2,500 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market opened briskly and firmly to-day, for Superfine State and Western Flour, but closed tamely, the export demand having fallen off. The reported sales since our last have been 23,500 barrels, including superfine State, at $5 45@$5 55; inferior to choice extra State at $5 65@$5 90, mainly at $5 65@$5 70; rejected do., do., at $5 20@$5 45; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 40@$5 50; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 60@$6 30; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 65@$6 40; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 80@$5 85; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 90 @$6 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 45	@$5 55
Extra State	5 60	@ 5 90
Superfine Western	5 40	@ 5 50
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 60	@ 6 30
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 65	@ 6 40
Inferior extra Ohio	5 80	@ 5 85
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 90	@ 6 00
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 05	@ 6 75
Fancy Genessee	5 90	@ 6 00
Extra Genessee	6 05	@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 00	@ 7 00

Southern Flour continues in fair demand at steady prices; sales 1,650 bbls., at $5 70@$6 20 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6 25@$7 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is in request, including superfine at $5 45@$5 50; extra at $5 70@$6 75, ₱ bbl.; sales 800 bbls. Rye Flour is selling at $3 10@$4 40 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues in request at $3@$3 10 for Jersey; $3 25 for New-Haven, and $3 25@$3 30 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—An active export demand prevailed for Wheat early in the day, at buoyant prices, but the market closed quietly. The reported sales reach 147,000 bushels, including White Canada on private terms. Canada Club at $1 32; White Western, $1 40 @$1 50; Amber do. at $1 42@$1 43; Red Western, inferior to choice, (Winter,) at $1 36@$1 41; Amber Wisconsin and Iowa, $1 31½@$1 33; Milwaukee Club, poor to choice, at $1 27@$1 32; Racine Spring, poor to choice, at $1 27@$1 29; Chicago Spring, unsound to very choice, at $1 22@1 28; Red State at $1 33, and very handsome Amber Jersey at $1 45 ₱ bushel. Corn opened buoyantly, but closed heavily, with a downward tendency; sales 90,000 bushels, at 64c.@67½c. for unsound to strictly Prime Mixed Western, closing at 66½c.@67c. for sound, 68c. for do., in store; 68c.@69c. for Western Yellow, ₱ bushel. Oats are in fair request, including Canadian, at 43½c.@44½c. Western at 44c.@45c., and State at 44½c.@45½c. afloat, ₱ bushel. Rye is inquired for at 82½c.@85c. ₱ bushel; sales 5,200 bushels. Barley is unchanged; sales 4,100 bushels, including Canada, at 75c.@80c., and State at 73c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River bale is in good demand and buoyant, to-day, at 65c.@80c. ₱ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Find ready buyers, chiefly for shipment, including new, at 15c.@23c., for poor to choice ₱ ℔.

METALS—Light transactions have been reported in the principal kinds to-day; no important changes have occurred in prices.

MOLASSES—The private sales to-day were unimportant; 100 hhds. and 41 tcs. Porto Rico were disposed of, at auction, at 36¼c.@40½c., cash, ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is in active demand at firmer prices, especially common, which has advanced to $6@$6 12½ ₱ 310 ℔s., with sales of 3,000 bbls. Tar and Crude Turpentine nominal. Spirits Turpentine, which opened at $1 37½, declined to $1 30 ₱ gallon; demand limited.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in limited demand, at $12 25@$13 for Mess, and $8 50@$9 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales, 800 bbls. Dressed Hogs, 4⅛c.@4¾c. ₱ ℔. Cut Meats are quiet at 4½c.@6½c. for Hams, 3¾c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₱ ℔. Bacon is less active; sales 1,600 bxs., at 7c.@8c. ₱ ℔. Lard is unchanged; sales 740 tcs. and bbls.; poor to choice, at 8½c.@9½c. ₱ ℔. Beef is quiet, yet firm; sales, since our last, 300 bbls., at $13 50@$13 87½ for extra Mess, and $11 50@$12 for new repacked Mess ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $19 @$20; India Mess, $22@$23 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $15@$15 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is in demand at 11c.@15c. for Western, and 16c.@22c. for State, ₱ ℔. Cheese is salable at 5½c.@8½c. ₱ ℔.

RICE—Has been in slack request to-day, including Carolina at $6 75@$7 37½, ₱ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—Sales to-day, 124 hhds. Cuba, at 7½c.@8½c.; 722 boxes Havana, on private terms, and 100 bags Siam, high grade, at 9c. ₱ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 32,000 ℔s., at 9¾c.@9⅞c. ₱ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales 1,100 bbls., in lots, at 20¼c.@20½c., chiefly at 20¼c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—A moderate business was reported to-day, at our quotations. For Liverpool—Flour, 1s. 9d.@2s. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 7½d.@8d.; Corn, 7d.@7½d., ₱ bushel; Beef, 5s. 3d. ₱ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 25s.@30s.; Butter and Cheese, 30s.@35s.; Tallow, 25s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 1½d.@2s 4½d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 8d. @9d. ₱ bushel; Lard, 27s. 6d.; Tallow, 25s. ₱ ton For London—Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s. 7½d., ₱ bbl.; Grain, 8d.@9d. ₱ bushel; Cheese, 35s.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.; Tallow, 25s. ₱ ton. For Cork—A bark, with Corn, in bulk, for orders, at 10½d. ₱ bushel. For Havre—Flour, 70c. ₱ bbl., and Wheat, 18c. ₱ bushel. For Rotterdam—Rye, at 11½d., or Amsterdam, at 12d. ₱ bushel.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 13, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hal Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LES QUATRES AMANS—ZAMPILLAROSTATION—L'OGRE, OR LE PETIT JEAN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE MAGIC MARRIAGE—HE'S NOT A MISS.

WINTER GARDEN—WILLIE REILLY—AN HOUR IN SEVILLE—PHELIM O'DONNELL.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SONS.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—JULIUS CÆSAR.

BOWERY THEATRE—GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.

HOPE CHAPEL—CAPT. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3½ AND 7½ O'CLOCK.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—No. 15 Tenth-st.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

By way of Washington, we have important information from Tybee Island and vicinity which has not been furnished by any direct arrival at this port. On the 5th inst., before daylight, Commander RODGERS left Tybee Roads with three gunboats, and proceeded to Warsaw Island, the fort upon which was found to be entirely deserted. It consisted of an inclosed octagonal work, with platforms for eight guns on the water faces. The guns had been removed, and the magazine blown up. Another battery, however, still in possession of the rebels, was discovered about three miles up on the Wilmington River, (a creek,) which runs parallel with the Savannah River, leading up from the rear of Little Tybee. The highest point to which Commander RODGERS penetrated, was eight miles from Warsaw Bar and ten miles from Savannah. This reconnoissance was probably preliminary to the investment of Fort Pulaski in the rear.

We publish this morning a letter from an officer in Fort Pickens, which gives an account of the late affair there, together with an explanation of the motive which induced Col. BROWN to open fire upon the rebel forts and batteries. It seems that the engagement was opened for the purpose of creating a diversion in favor of Gen. SHERMAN, at Beaufort, and to prevent the withdrawal of more rebel troops from BRAGG'S command to strengthen the rebels at other points likely to be assailed by our expeditions. The plan succeeded perfectly, and forced BRAGG not only to stop the transfer of his troops to other places, but to ask for reinforcements for himself. The fire of Fort Pickens is represented to have been most effective, and only the lack of a sufficient number of National troops prevented the entire discomfiture of the rebels.

A skirmish took place on Wednesday, on the Lower Potomac, above Freestone Point, between a rebel battery of light artillery and the gunboats *Yankee* and *Wyandank*. The firing continued an hour, when the battery withdrew. The steamers were not touched.

A report reaches us from Bermuda, by way of Halifax, that the British gunboat *Landrail*, on her way with dispatches for the British Admiral, had been stopped by an American corvette, which fired a shot across her bows. The British naval authorities at Bermuda are resented to be very indignant about the matter, and to express the belief that the act will lead to war. The name of the American corvette is not given, and the whole story lacks confirmation, especially as it is coupled with the announcement that Mexico has submitted in advance to the demands of Spain, France and England.

The barks *Jubilee*, *Messenger*, *Newburyport*, *Peri* and the brig *Stephen Young*, laden with heavy blocks of granite, some of them over a ton weight sailed from Boston on Wednesday, bound South to be sunk in the entrance to some of the rebel ports. A steamer accompanied them, with a gang of riggers to strip them of their rigging, sails and moveable spars, before they are sunk. Four other vessels are still in port to be used for the same purpose. They were all fitted out under the superintendence of Mr. DILLAWAY.

On Thursday, Dec. 5, Gen. PRENTISS left St. Joseph, Mo., for Platte County, at the head of four thousand men and six pieces of artillery. Before leaving St. Joseph, he ordered every citizen to take the oath of allegiance or go to work on the fortifications. Seven hundred men came forward and took the oath. Gen. PRENTISS made a speech to his soldiers, in which he stated that he went into Platte County to end secession, and if devastation was necessary, it should be done.

A correspondent of the Leavenworth *Conservative*, writing from Ossawatomie, under date of Dec. 4, states that Gen. PRICE is encamped a short distance below Osceola, with about 12,000 men, and is in no condition to move. His men are poorly clad, and have not half the tents they need. The result is a greater amount of sickness than was ever known in a camp of that size.

Capt. THOMPSON, of the ship *Sportsman*, which arrived at Boston on Wednesday, from Buenos Ayres, reports that on the 29th of November, in lat. 28° 07′ North, lon. 68° 25′, at daylight, she saw a schooner under her lee. The suspicious craft made sail, chased the ship for two hours, and then gave up the pursuit, having been outsailed. She was painted black, with a green bottom, but had no foretopmast. There were a large number of men on deck.

The Montreal *Commercial Advertiser* says: "It is understood that some vessels of the Confederate fleet, lately purchased in England, will sail for the China and Japan seas, to take possession of a small island there, which was acquired by the United States a few years ago, as a coaling and store station. This island will be strongly fortified, and converted into a naval dépôt, from which the Confederate navy will operate against the United States commerce, and to which its prizes will be conveyed, and where they and their cargoes will be disposed of to vessels bringing coal, provisions and other necessaries for the Confederates. The plan is bold and sagacious; and as there is now but one small vessel carrying the United States flag on the China station, there is no obstacle to its complete success, and the striking of a tremendous blow against the most valuable branch of the foreign commerce of the United States."

The New-Orleans *Bee* of Dec. 2, states that Geo. Davis and Wm. T. Dortch are the Confederate State Senators from North Carolina; Robert Toombs (General in the C. S. army) and Benj. H. Hill, from Georgia; Wm. L. Yancey and C. C. Clay, Jr., from Alabama; A. G. Browne (a Captain in the famous Eighteenth Mississippi Regiment) and Judge Jas. Phelan, from Mississippi; Robert W. Johnson and C. B. Mitchell, from Arkansas; Gustavus A. Henry and Loudon C. Haynes, from Tennessee; Louis T. Wigfall (a Colonel in the army) was elected almost unanimously by the Legislature of Texas. His colleague is Judge W. S. Oldham. Messrs. Edward Sparrow and T. J. Semmes are the Senators from Louisiana.

FROM EUROPE.

By the screw-steamer *Hansa*, which arrived here yesterday morning, we have the first report of British opinion on the MASON and SLIDELL capture. The first news of the affair received in England was by the British West India mail steamer *La Plata*; and the account seems to have been tolerably fair, excepting a few exaggerated details thrown in for effect. It produced considerable excitement in London, Liverpool and elsewhere; though not as much as had been anticipated by some people here. The *Times* discusses the legal rights and precedents in the case, but says that it requires a strong effort of self-restraint to do so. It says that the legal course for the American naval officer would have been to take the *Trent* into port, and have the case adjudicated in a Court of Admiralty. It hopes that the British people will not meet this provocation with an outburst of passion, or rush to resentment without full consideration of all the bearings of the case. The *Star* says that the opinion of the law officers of the Crown had been taken on the subject, and that it is in favor of the right assumed by the United States Government. It urges coolness and temperance, and trusts in American justice. The purser of the *Trent* publishes a statement of the case which is somewhat mendacious and dramatic. The dispatches of MASON and SLIDELL, which escaped the vigilance of Capt. WILKES, had been received in London by the *La Plata*. The *Times'* City Article gives a high coloring to the British excitement, and says that English funds fell one per cent., from which there was afterward a rally of a half per cent., while at Lloyd's war risks of five guineas were demanded on vessels from New-York.

The pirate *Nashville* still remained at her berth in the Southampton dock, flying the rebel flag and pennant; and Mr. YANCEY says the British Government had recognized her as a national vessel. She had been coaled in the Southampton docks.

Capt. NELSON, of the *Harrey Birch*, had applied to the London borough magistrates for a search-warrant to recover various articles taken from him when his vessel was burnt. His application was not granted, but he was referred to the Secretary of State. Application was then made to Earl RUSSELL, who replied that he had no power to do anything in relation to the matter in question, and that his Lordship must therefore decline to interfere.

The rebel Commissioner from North Carolina, J. L. PETTON, has addressed a letter to the *Times*, denying the existence of any Union feeling in that State.

The *Bermuda*, which ran the blockade at Savannah on the 2d ult., laden with cotton, had arrived at Southampton. The bark *Helen*, which left Charleston on the same night had also arrived in the Mersey, laden with resin and turpentine.

In the case of the *Perthshire*, (mentioned by the President in his Message,) which had been illegally detained by a National cruiser, the claim of the owner had been honorably and promptly responded to by the United States; and the Secretary of the Foreign Office says that the President would recommend Congress to appropriate £1,000 as compensation to the owner.

We publish an article of the *Times* on the Port Royal affair, and also some more of Mr. RUSSELL'S letters from Washington.

From the Continent, there is nothing of importance, though the aspect of affairs is still decidedly warlike. The Emperor of France objects to reducing his sea or land forces; and says he must have at least 400,000 men ready for emergencies. Gen PRIM had embarked for Mexico. Trade was excessively dull, and the price of provisions was rising. GARIBALDI had written an address to the Neapolitans, urging every Italian to have his sword ready for the conflict. The Swiss Government had demanded satisfaction from France for a fresh violation of Swiss territory by French gendarmes. A fight had taken place in Bosnia between a body of Turks and insurgents in which the latter were worsted. The allied troops in China were leaving that country.

CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

In the Senate, after the usual presentation of petitions and memorials, Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, offered a resolution, which was agreed to, that the Naval Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of appointing pupils in the Naval Academy, according to merit. A bill, introduced by Mr. FOOT, of Vermont, authorizing the President to fill up the corps of Cadets at West Point, was referred to the Military Committee. Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Inspector-General, the Quartermaster-General and the Commissary-General to inform the Senate what articles ought to be sold by the sutlers to volunteers, and such as best would secure their efficiency. The House resolution in reference to Gen. LYON was referred to the Military Committee, and the joint resolution in regard to the exchange of prisoners took the same direction. Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, offered his resolution that the Military Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of appointing a Committee of both Houses to retire improper officers from the army. A substitute was adopted, which directs the Military Committee to inquire into the expediency of providing a more efficient mode of retiring officers. Senator FOOT'S resolution for the expulsion of JOHNSON, of Missouri, was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The bill to promote the efficiency of the navy, providing for the retirement of officers, for promotions, and for rewarding gallantry, was taken up and passed; also the bill relative to courts-martial in the army. After an Executive session the Senate adjourned until Monday.

In the House, Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, read a letter from Gen. HALLECK, in his further vindication from the charges made against him on the fugitive slave question, and Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, disclaimed any intention of wronging Gen. HALLECK. The bill authorizing the raising of a volunteer force for the better protection of Kentucky, was reported from the Committee on Military Affairs, and debated at considerable length, but its consideration was finally postponed until Monday, and the special order was taken up, viz.: the various propositions involving the question of emancipating the slaves of rebels. Speeches were made by Mr. ELIOT of Massachusetts, Mr. STEELE of New-York, and Mr. CONWAY of Kansas. In the course of his remarks, Mr. CONWAY asserted that not a battle had been fought in which the National arms had been unquestionably successful, and characterized the result of the Battle of Belmont as a defeat. Mr. FOUKE of Illinois objected to this view of the matter, and pronounced it false. Mr. CONWAY was inclined to regard this as a personal remark, but Mr. FOUKE having left the hall, nothing came of it, and the House adjourned until Monday.

GENERAL NEWS.

Letters from Gonaives to November 13, state that an insurrection there against the Government had been suppressed. All other parts of the Island are quiet. An unusually large portion of the coffee crop was going to Europe. From St. Domingo we learn that the inhabitants remained quiet under the Spanish rule.

The Chicago *Tribune* has reliable authority for the statement that 5,000 acres of prairie land will be devoted to cotton cultivation the coming season.

There are about two thousand men now at work in the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy-yard, including 8 master workmen, 622 carpenters, 42 gun-carriage makers, 31 sawyers, 166 borers, 444 laborers, 94 smiths, 149 joiners, 118 caulkers and reamers, 27 night watchmen, 29 sail-makers, 23 mast-makers, 70 riggers, 59 masters' men, 47 painters, 35 boat-builders, 9 coopers, 102 machinists, 20 gunners' men, 6 masons, 10 writers, 15 teamsters, and 16 watchmen.

Nearly all the members of Company C, Fremont Body Guard, (lately disbanded,) intend reentering the service. Some of them have already taken the initiatory steps. A great many of them have been tendered, and will accept, commissions in different cavalry regiments for Kentucky and Missouri service.

The Board of Canvassers yesterday completed their labors, with the exception of twelve districts of the Eighteenth Ward. So far as the canvass has proceeded the vote stands: ODYKE, 24,018; GUNTHER, 23,613; WOOD, 22,553. The districts to be canvassed will increase Mr. ODYKE'S majority.

The Board of Aldermen last evening passed the ordinance appropriating an additional $500,000 for the relief of the families of volunteers, mainly as it was amended by the Board of Councilmen. The Board of Councilmen held a regular meeting, and disposed of a large number of routine papers. The engineers of the "steam fire-engines" of the Fire Department petitioned for the establishment of a dépôt for wood in the lower part of the City, to be used in cases of fire. The Volunteer Relief Bill, as amended by the Board of Aldermen, was concurred in. The resolution providing for the allotment system for volunteers, and appointing A. V. STOUT, Treasurer, was amended by striking out his name, and recommitting the paper. A donation of $30,000 was made to the Hebrew Benevolent Society.

The case of JAMES R. WHITING against the City, before reported, was yesterday decided by Justice ALLEN, sitting at Special Term of the Supreme Court, for the defendants on the demurrer in respect to two points, and for the plaintiff in respect to the third, with leave to plaintiff to withdraw demurrers, and to defendants to amend answer. Before the same Court an interesting case is now pending, which is brought to defeat certain legacies to certain charitable and religious institutions of this City, under the statute of mortmain.

The Stock Market was much excited, yesterday, under various rumors and interpretations of the English news, but finally took an upward direction and closed firm at prices somewhat higher than the day before. New-York Central, 78½ @ cent. Exchange advanced to 109¼@109½.

An active demand prevailed for the principal kinds of Breadstuffs at the opening of 'Change, yesterday. Towards the close, however, buyers evinced less disposition to operate, and the market closed tamely, without any important change in quotations. The sales of Cotton were less extensive, but at firmer rates. Moderate transactions were reported in Pork, Beef, Lard, Groceries, Tallow, Hops and Whisky, which latter was advancing. Bacon was in lively request, as were also Fish Oils and Linseed Oil. Ship-room was plenty and rates on ocean freight were tending downward; the engagements were moderate.

The Mason and Slidell Affair in England—Drift of Public Sentiment.

The effect of the MASON and SLIDELL affair on England receives the fullest illustration in the extracts which will be found in this morning's issue. If dilletantism were not barred on so grave a theme, it would be interesting to look on the news simply as a study of "effects" on a large scale. When, a month ago, Capt. WILKES performed the public service of seizing the persons of the rebel envoys on board the British steamer, the feeling which immediately followed that of perfect satisfaction at the act was: "How will England take it?" To be sure we had the gratification to know that we had the law on our side, and were *rectus in curia*: but who does not know that, in such matters, human nature is governed not so much by the principles of pure reason as by local sentiments and patriotic prejudices? It was impossible to say how these would show themselves in this case, and this very element of uncertainty exercised the same effect on the public mind as skillfully managed *suspense* does in the hands of the dramatist. One followed, in anticipation, the steamer that conveyed the intelligence to England as a chemist might watch the working of a new and hazardous experiment. It bore to Britain what might act as an electric spark to touch the clouds of prejudice and passion, and evoke thence the thunders of a nation's wrath.

Well, the spark has done its work—the flash has come—some crashing peals break forth; but the lightning is not forked, and the thunder seems rumbling down the horizon—*in diminuendo*.

We think it will be impossible to read the extracts from the English journals without giving a decidedly favorable interpretation to the news. As was natural, there was considerable irritation at first, and at Liverpool the merchants and brokers held an "indignation meeting" at the Cotton Sales Room. Its proceedings, as given in the London papers, may very well prefigure the course of English opinion. There was a great deal of passionate effervescence at the "insult to the British flag," and a resolution was passed calling on the Government to "demand proper reparation for the insult," but before the meeting was through, the more discreet members came to the conclusion that they were making fools of themselves, and a calmer meeting was to be held the next day to reconsider the matter. Consols, which at first declined, presently recovered, "under the idea," says the *Times'* City Article, "that some feature of mitigation would appear." This was a sensible conclusion; for it must be taken into account that the affair, as reported, had been put in its most irritating light; a distorted and falsified version of the mode of search of the *Trent* and the arrest of the Ambassadors was given with the design to make it appear as insulting as possible. There is not the least doubt that the true account of the matter, carried over by the next steamer, has exercised a mollifying effect. The irritation does not seem to have been occasioned by the act itself, but by the reported mode of doing it; and when it becomes known that the seizure was characterized by every possible mark of courtesy and forbearance, it cannot but materially modify the first hasty expressions of ill temper.

It is almost unanimously acknowledged by the English journals that we have the law on our side. There is no attempt to raise the theoretic objections that might have been anticipated. The belligerent right of search is conceded—MASON and SLIDELL are acknowledged as quasi-contraband—the fact of dispatches being on board the *Trent* is admitted. It was too palpably obvious that we have *English* public law, still more than general public law on our side, to admit of any demurrer on that score. The *Times* even makes this frank acknowledgment. "Unwelcome as the truth may be, it is nevertheless a truth, that *we have ourselves established a system of International Law which now tells against us.*" It thinks, however, that our application of it was in bad taste. That is possible. Tastes, notoriously, differ. It was very much to *our* taste, certainly. We will hardly quarrel, however, over the æsthetic view of the matter.

But while it is generally allowed that the seizure is quite justifiable in view of the law of nations, it is ominously hinted that it will be impossible to confine public feeling to a mere legal judgment of the matter, and that the question, passing out of the hands of lawyers and statesmen, will give irresistible power to neither the wisest nor the most peace-loving members of the community. It is, indeed, not impossible that the affair may be made not so much a question of right as a cry of local politics. The Tories may seek to make it a lever either to unseat PALMERSTON, or drive him to some extreme measure for "the vindication of the honor of the British flag." One can easily see how, in this way, the matter may be so handled as to make infinite mischief. But it can hardly be expected that our actions are to be influenced by any such factitious consequences.

On the other hand, there will undoubtedly be a good deal of genuine smarting under what may be looked upon as an insult and an injury. Let us allow something for this. It is just to leave a margin for feelings natural to a proud and imperious nation. Local sentiments and associations are always more potent than general convictions. But, making due allowance for this, we take final stand on the acknowledged rectitude of our position. If popular passion is to be allowed to contravene a right in the law of nations, we accept any issue that may result. Of course, the *status* cannot be restored—the rebel emissaries can never be surrendered. But if there be any ground of complaint, arising from any irregularity in our procedure, there will be perfect readiness to make all due reparation. We have committed ourselves to nothing that hinders our doing so with entire dignity. If England meets us in the same spirit, there will be no chance of our quarreling over Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL.

Kentucky and the Union—Unfounded Assaults on the President.

The Louisville *Journal* has rendered the Union cause most noble service by sustaining the Administration in its efforts to suppress rebellion. It seems likely now to do it serious injury by a captious and utterly unreasonable denunciation of the President, on account of what he does *not* say in his Message concerning Slavery. It began by assailing him on the strength of the spurious report of the Secretary of War, which contained a long paragraph on the employment of slaves in the army, not one word of which was contained in the genuine document. It continues its attack after this imposition has been thoroughly exposed, —and does all in its power to create distrust of the Administration in the minds of loyal men in the Border States. This course is quite as impolitic for the *Journal* and its friends, as it is unjust to the President and the country.

It ought to be a sufficient answer to the *Journal's* complaints, that neither the President in his Message, nor the Secretary of War in his Report, says one word about emancipating the slaves, or employing them as soldiers in the armies of the Union. All the *Journal's* surmises about the President's intentions are completely nullified by what he has actually said and done. He has refused —distinctly and peremptorily, and, as the *Journal* knows, against most strenuous and formidable opposition—to permit that subject to be brought forward in any of the Executive documents. He has reiterated, in the strongest and most unmistakable language, his determination to carry on this war within the limitations of the Constitution, and with rigid regard to the rights both of States and individuals. He has refused to go beyond the act of Congress in regard to the confiscation of rebel property, or to permit military commanders to transcend its provisions;—and whenever any new law on this subject shall be proposed, he declares that will be time enough to *consider* its propriety. The *Journal* affects to treat this as a *quasi* indorsement of its propriety, and as a direct encouragement to the proposal of such a law. It is scarcely possible to believe the *Journal* sincere in this construction,—especially as the President, in the very next sentence, protests against hastily rushing into the belief that "radical and extreme measures" are necessary to save the Union.

The *Journal* calls upon all the "conservative men" of the country to bring their forces to bear upon the President with a view to controlling his action in this matter. We warn the *Journal* against any such suicidal attempts at coercing the President into a Pro-Slavery position. It will react in a manner of which the *Journal* seems to have a very inadequate conception. The attitude of the President on this subject, while thoroughly in harmony with the Constitution and with the spirit of the Union, is quite as conservative as the indignant loyalty of the North will endure. No consideration on the face of the earth will lead the country to tolerate the prostitution of the power of the Government to the positive support and perpetuation of Slavery. Whatever else may happen, the day for that has gone by forever. If the Border State Unionists choose to fight for the Constitution, leaving Slavery to take care of itself, and regarding *union* on the basis of loyalty and not for the sake of Slavery, as the great end to be accomplished, it can have the support of the great body of the loyal people of the whole country against the rash efforts of radicals and extremists. But if it insists on more than this, it will lose all.

The course pursued by the President in his Message is eminently just, conservative and wise. The great question to be first of all decided in regard to the negroes is, what provision shall be made for those who may be freed and thrown on our hands during the progress of the war. This has already become a practical question.—and as yet has received no practical answer. Until it is answered,—until the Government shall have adopted some wise, just, humane and safe *system of oversight and training* for these enfranchised slaves, it is the sheerest outrage and hypocrisy to busy itself with schemes for enfranchising more. For disguise it as we may under cover of philanthropy, of zeal for liberty, or of regard for human rights, no reflecting man can fail to see that no policy could be more fatal to every interest involved,—fatal to industry, to civilization, to social order, to national character, to the negroes themselves,—than that of setting suddenly free vast numbers of slaves without any adequate provision for their Government or for training them to take care of themselves.

The President most wisely confined his discussion of this subject to that single point. We do not concur in the wisdom or necessity of the policy which he recommended. But we do believe that the problem which he thus brought to the attention of the public is the one which first demands solution.

The European Expedition Against Mexico—The Rights of Spain.

Claims are one thing, and rights another. A man may claim your house, lands, wife, servant or horse without the slightest right to them. Shylock's bond was a legal claim, but its fulfillment proved a violation of the higher law of humanity as well as that of the State of Venice. The European nations about to invade Mexico may have legal claims on that country; but the question whether they have not forfeited all equitable rights therein, and run up a heavy balance against themselves, is well worth examination.

Let us see how Spain stands in the matter. CORTEZ, with the sword, and Father ALMEDA, with the cross, filibustered Mexico in the name of Christianity. The subsequent rule of Spain in that country for three hundred years, was one continued violation of the first principles of humanity and Christianity. The most cruel and wicked system of degradation and oppression that man could conceive was inaugurated. The fullest amount of lust and avarice contained in the human heart was voided upon Mexico. The entire system by which Spain governed Mexico had for its end *plunder*, and nothing else. She robbed and exhausted the country, and left nothing in return except physical disease, moral degradation, social disorganization, and universal ruin. It is true that Spain plundered Mexico with some degree of order under the strong arm of military power. And a species of splendid grandeur attended this plundering process which misleads the public mind at the present day. We often find some whom we consider among our wise men referring to the magnificent old times of Spanish power in the ancient dominion of Anahuac, when Spanish coffers were filled yearly by the millions brought from Mexican ports in Spanish galleons; when pomp and splendor were displayed in the Capital of New Spain, and Gachupins, of bloated wealth, extracted from the life-blood of the country, made kingly presents of gold and silver and ships-of-war to their most gracious Majesties, the Kings and Queens of Spain. "Back to your ancient masters, you are only fit for a Spanish despotism," say some of our own people to the Mexicans even now. How little do all such know, and much more, how little do they appreciate or deprecate the fearful amount of human degradation and human suffering upon which the aggrandizement of Spain was based.

But the worm will turn upon the heel that crushes it, and the poor, down-trodden Mexican nation finally arose and cast off the hated Spanish yoke; and a few years after Mexico gained her independence—1821. Nearly all the native Spaniards, or Gachupins as they were called, numbering between forty and fifty thousand, had left the country. A few remained, however, and year by year there has been a small emigration from Spain to Mexico. In 1855 the number of Spaniards registered as having taken out papers of security in the Republic was 5,144. These Spaniards scattered throughout the country are, for the most part, proprietors of *tiendas*, or small trading shops, that trade with the masses, supplying them with the common necessaries of life. Every nook and corner of the Republic has its Spanish *tienda*, and in every seaport and interior city there are one or more Spanish traders who do a leading business. In the City of Mexico some of the heaviest capitalists are Spaniards. This class of foreigners resident in Mexico are treated with great consideration. In no other part of Spanish-America are the Spaniards treated so kindly as in Mexico. They have the full protection of the laws, they pay less taxes than the native Mexicans, and they are permitted to extract the riches of the country, and carry away their gains without let or hindrance.

And how do the Spaniards repay this hospitality, this kindness? The Spanish adventurer enters Mexico, takes out his papers of security, which give him the protection of the law, and with here and there honorable exceptions, he becomes at once a social and political enemy to the community that harbors him, an ever active, unscrupulous *intrigante* against the peace and welfare of the country that generously affords him hospitality and the opportunity to prosper. But when any attempt to check the Gachupin in his evil doings is made, he flies to the Spanish Legations, and there finds protection as a Spanish citizen. Out of this mean, iniquitous business, Spain manufactures a plea for outraged humanity, and the Queen of Spain proclaims to the world from her throne that "it becomes necessary to make of Mexico an example of salutary rigor!"

Having fattened on the sweat and blood of the Mexican people for three centuries, and having, for the last half century, actively and determinedly opposed Mexican liberty and progress, and promoted anarchy throughout the country, Spain now has the consummate and atrocious audacity to cross the ocean, to enter and possess, on the plea of justice and humanity.

But occasionally, and only occasionally, an honest voice on Mexican matters is heard in old Spain. On the opening of the Spanish Cortes, November 30th, 1858, Queen ISABELLA made mention of the offences of Mexico against Spain. In the session of the Senate, the 13th of December following, a discussion was commenced on the address in reply to the Queen's speech, when Gen. PRIM presented the subjoined bold resolution:

"The Senate has viewed with regret that the differences which have arisen between Spain and Mexico still exist. These differences, Madame, would have received a peaceful solution if the Government of your Majesty had been animated by sentiments of conciliation and justice. *The Senate knows that the origin of these disagreements is not very honorable to the Spanish nation*, and therefore it sees with regret the preparations for war which are being made by your Government, *for it is fully convinced that force of arms will never give us rights which do not belong to us.*"

In the debate which followed this resolution, Gen. PRIM said: "I place myself outside of all parties, and I wish to prove by the most authentic documents, that since this question has been agitated, the Mexican Republic has been treated by Spain with the most arrogant injustice," and in concluding one of his speeches, the honorable Senator exclaimed:

"Do not exhibit so much arrogance towards a people who have neither an army or a navy to oppose you. What will you gain by such an enterprise? You will obtain but one thing—the destruction forever of all Spanish influence in Mexico, and influence is not restored by the voice of the cannon. I adjure you, therefore, to stop while there is yet time; but if it be too late, I will regret it, but still must express my sincere desires that victory may everywhere follow the flag of my country."

The honest and wise advice of Gen. PRIM prevailed, and Spain ceased her warlike preparations against Mexico. And, if the counsel of Gen. PRIM was honest and wise in December, 1858, what has occurred to render it less so now? In the first place, the Spanish authorities dispatch from Cuba the bark *Concepcion*, loaded with supplies for the Church-Brigand Party in Vera Cruz. The Constitutional Government capture the bark; hence Spain claims indemnity from Mexico. Next, the Spanish Minister, Señor PACHECO became the open and active partisan of the Church-Brigand Party in the Mexican Capital. The Constitutional Party triumphed, and Señor PACHECO was promptly dismissed from the country, for his high-handed and treasonable course. Hence, Spain demands an humble apology on the part of Mexico to cure the wound inflicted upon her honor, by the prompt dismissal of Señor PACHECO. Furthermore, some of the Spanish hidalgos have become half crazy over the slight successes of Spanish arms in Morocco, and dreams of future glory that shall eclipse the past have befogged some of the best intellects in Spain. This peculiar Spanish notion was just beginning to find expression when our own domestic troubles burst, like a thunder-clap, over our heads; and since that period, Spanish ambition has leaped onward with a bounding buoyancy that disdains the rein and scorns control. All sense of justice, all honor, wisdom and honesty, even that of Gen. PRIM, have gone by the board, since it is stated that this General is to command the Spanish part of the expedition against Mexico.

In view of the foregoing, on what principle of right or justice, immediate or remote, direct or indirect, we ask, does Spain presume to throw her armed legions into Mexico? On the same principle that the wolf feasts upon the flesh of its prey. It is below the scale of humanity, and Spain, with her allies, England and France, little dream of the disastrous complications they are being lured into by their indecent haste to take advantage of the troubles in the great American Republic.

The Truth About Fort Pickens

We have at last got the truth about the affair which opened at Fort Pickens three weeks ago to-day, concerning which the rebels in the meantime, have so awfully bamboozled us. It now appears, as we suspected it would appear, that BRAGG never breached the Fort, never captured it—never stormed it, engaging BROWN in front and attacking him in the rear—all of which things we were told he had done; and that if, as the Pensacola *Observer* thought, BROWN and all his Yankees were drunk, they were at least sober enough to chastise pretty effectually the rebel braggarts and stun them into silence.

It appears from the letter we publish this morning from an officer in the Fort, as well as other material on the subject, that this is just about what was done. On the 22d, Col. BROWN opened fire upon the two rebel steamboats which had been busy for some time transporting men and materials into his immediate vicinity for an attack upon him, in the style the Charleston rebels adopted in the case of Fort Sumter. Short work was made with this detachment of the Confederate Navy; and Fort Pickens then at once opened all its guns upon Fort Barrancas, the Navy-yard, the adjoining towns, and the semi-circle of batteries sweeping round the northern side of the fort, which BRAGG has been busy erecting all last Summer and Fall. Two of our vessels also engaged Fort McRae, which Col. BROWN had hoped to capture; but, on account of their draft of water, they were unable to achieve their purpose. In the meantime, the rebels replied as well as they could. But though they had all their preparations for assault completed—though they had ten regiments of men against our 1,600 soldiers—though they had a hundred and fifty guns of the heaviest calibre, protected by bomb-proof forts and earthworks, they were able to effect almost nothing.

The duel lasted two days; and that it was carried on in a way neither dull nor sluggish, is evident enough from the fact that Col. BROWN'S shots from his guns averaged three a minute during two days, and that fifty thousand pounds of powder were consumed in the fight.

On our side the fight was remarkably bloodless; while we are not yet apprised of the less of the rebels. One private killed and six men wounded, constitute all the casualties of the day. Though Col. BROWN'S force was too small to effect anything on shore after he had damaged the batteries, yet he taught BRAGG the impregnability of Fort Pickens, and showed him how easy would be *his* destruction when he shall be furnished with troops enough to follow up his victory on shore.

As for the rebel falsehoods we have received about the affair, they are on a par with the lies they have uttered about most of the other fights; and furnish another warning to us not to be misled by any falsehoods they

may send us in the future about operations that may take place at a distance.

Iron-Clad Ships.

The latest intelligence from Europe will by no means decrease the anxiety of the public with reference to impregnable ships, for coast and harbor defence, especially in view of the favorable report of the Committee appointed by Congress to examine that subject, and in view of the acknowledged success of the English mailed frigate, the *Warrior*. We are spending many millions for vessels-of-war, and the people are beginning to throw aside old notions and prejudices, to admit that great progress has been made in the art of constructing shot-proof structures, and to inquire very seriously into the propriety of keeping behind the naval knowledge and naval practice of European Powers, in view of possible complications with them.

At present we have not one mailed vessel; three only, one of them of small size, are constructing; and even the rebels have more than this in service. Meanwhile, it is understood that the Stevens Battery is two-thirds completed; that she is calculated to have at least as impregnable armor as any of them, in addition to considerably greater speed; and that she can be finished for the cost and during the time of constructing one of the smaller vessels. The public, therefore, look with great interest, if not impatience, for the report of the Committee, now in session, appointed to examine this vessel. A favorable report from them would lead to the immediate completion of this great engine of defence. It may turn out that we have no time to spare in preparation.

SOME THINGS WHICH THE PURSER OF THE TRENT DID NOT KNOW.—The Purser of the British steamer *Trent* seems to be a "gushing" individual—overflowing with courage and John Bullishness, and profoundly mortified that neither of these excellent qualities proved to be of any particular consequence when Capt. WILKES boarded the *Trent*. He writes a vehement and incoherent letter to the *Times* on the subject, which exhibits a charming ignorance of the rights of the case, and a very ridiculous over-estimate of his own importance.

He begins by admitting in the broadest possible terms, that the persons, names, character and official errand of the Rebel Commissioners were perfectly well known to everybody when they came on board the *Trent* at Havana. This completely shuts out the plea of ignorance by which alone the Captain of the *Trent* might have screened himself from responsibility.

He next states that Capt. MOIR, of the *Trent*, denied the "right of search," which Capt. WILKES had come on board to exercise. He denied then, what nobody else, English, French or American, ever thought of denying—the right of searching neutral ships for contraband of war, *during time of war*. Capt. MOIR must be utterly ignorant of the very elements of international law—as well as of the instructions of his own Government, and of the universal practice of Commanders of vessels in time of war, to have made any such denial. We have denied the right of search in time of peace, but never as a right of war.

The Purser closes with the following:

"If further proof were required of the meanness and cowardly bullying in the line of conduct pursued by the Captain of the *San Jacinto*, I may remark, first that on being asked if they would have committed this outrage if we had been a man-of-war, they replied, '*Certainly not*;' and, secondly, that Capt. WILKES sent an order for Capt. MOIR to go on board his ship, and a second for Capt. MOIR to move the *Trent* closer to the *San Jacinto*. Of course, not the slightest notice was taken of either order, nor did they attempt to enforce them. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, THE PURSER OF THE TRENT.

Royal Mail steamship *Trent*, at sea, Nov. 8."

The last part of this statement is probably untrue. It is not confirmed by any other authority,—it is utterly improbable on the face of it, and is probably a pure invention. The first part is sheer stupidity and shows lack of brains on the Purser's part. On being asked if he would have taken the same course if the *Trent* had been a man-of-war, Capt. WILKES replied, "Certainly not:"—and the valiant Purser understood this to be a confession of cowardice. He does not seem capable of recognizing any distinction between the two cases on grounds of law. Capt. WILKES would have had no right thus to search a man-of-war, because national vessels are expressly exempt from the right of search. If an English man-of-war had conveyed these rebel Ambassadors to their destinations, that would have been a matter for which the English Government would have been held responsible. Capt. WILKES evidently understood this distinction, of which the Purser of the *Trent* had clearly never heard.

Would it not be well to get up a subscription to supply these British steamers with a small library of books on international law?

AN UNEXPECTED BLOW.—The *World* objects to our poking fun at Brother BENNETT concerning his Munchausenisms about the circulation of his *Herald*. The *World* considers it exceedingly undignified. That is a new idea. We regret the *World* did not mention it sooner. We might possibly have refrained from wounding its dignified and delicate sensibilities, if we had known in advance *how* dignified and delicate they were. We will bear the thing in mind hereafter, and will poke no more fun at the *Herald*, without stopping first to consider what the *World* will think of it. We don't care much for Mrs. Grundy's opinion, but the *World's* is another thing altogether, in everything except sex. The *World*, by the way, declares it can see no wit in our little performance. Well, who supposed it would? They had the same difficulty in the *Express* office and in the other Idiot Asylum at Syracuse.

THE TRENT CASE.—Hon. CALEB CUSHING has written a letter to Mayor WOOD fully sustaining the act of Capt. WILKES in seizing the rebel Ambassadors, SLIDELL and MASON, on board the British steamer *Trent*. He discusses the case in all its aspects, and shows that the act was perfectly justifiable according to international law. We regret the pressure upon our columns this morning renders it impossible for us to make room for this letter.

LECTURE.—Dr. FISHER, whose lecture on *Gunpowder, Cannon and Projectiles*, was recently delivered in New-Haven, upon the invitation of the President and Professors of Yale College, and excited great attention, has consented to repeat the same at the Cooper Institute this evening, for the benefit of the fund of the Sanitary Commission. The whole subject of guns, rifled cannon, howitzers, mortars, and their projectiles of shells, &c., will be demonstrated by the aid of chemical experiments, large models, and diagrams.

Academy of Music.

MR. HANLON'S GREAT GYMNASTIC FEAT.—In the absence of opera—the one thing which the arts have to regret this winter—it is not unreasonable that the stockholders of the Academy of Music should lease their handsome edifice for some other species of performance requiring lineal space and a vast auditorium. Taxes must be paid even if the arts do languish. Theoretically, one would prefer that such a building, so filled with pleasant associations and exquisite memories, should come down easily, and not as it were flop to the physical after having been devoted almost exclusively to the intellectual. But in times of war these little matters cannot be arranged with nicety, and so the leaping business, inaugurated by *Sappho* as a matter of love, comes to be perpetuated by Mr. WILLIAM HANLON in a purely bread-and-butter and commercial point of view.

The house was crowded to its greatest capacity long before the hour of commencement—even the side seats, abhored of opera goers—being filled. The Academy, although not good for seeing a performance on the stage—being too much in the shape of an elongated horse shoe—is excellent as a gymnasium, especially as in this case, the swings used by the performer extend through the length of the parquette to the proscenium opening of the stage. A fair range of vision could, by this arrangement, be obtained from almost every seat.

The performance opened with a pantomime by the G. L. Fox troupe of pantomimists, a lively and cheering prelude to that more serious work that ensued; subsequently, too, another grand spectacle pantomime brought the entertainments to a close. These are so good in their way, that on some future occasion they will undoubtedly attract more attention than they did last night, when all the interest and excitement of the evening was centered on the gymnast.

Mr. HANLON made his appearance dressed like a prince in a fairy-book, but soon dispensed with superfluous garments, and ascended to the first circle, whence he swung himself, leaping from swing to swing, and finally perching with the lightness of a sparrow on a little platform arranged for the purpose behind. Things of this kind, varied by peculiar acts of daring—such as linking one swing with his legs while holding another with his hands and then relinquishing his hold and so coming playfully head over heels to the ground—led to the great feat of turning summersaults in the air while flying from one swing to another. It requires a certain amount of bravery to witness this remarkable act, and it may be inferred that it takes much more of the same article to perform it. One's reading is necessarily limited on the subject, being confined indeed to the melancholy history of a young man who tried to do it, and perished miserably in the effort. Speaking cautiously, we should say that Mr. HANLON was well up in his part; he certainly did not miss anything last night. His manner was peculiarly modest and unassuming, well calculated, indeed, to inspire the necessary degree of confidence which is so needful to the spectator. Thus the performance was robbed of that sickening and unwholesome influence of terror which too often attends an exhibition of physical strength and dexterity, without, we may add, depriving it of that triumph of skilled might which we all love to witness. Mr. HANLON was received with a tumult of applause, and seemed to have thoroughly satisfied the expectations of the audience. The performance will be repeated to-night and until further notice.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE ORDINANCE FOR THE RELIEF OF SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.

At a regular meeting of this Board last evening, Alderman CORNELL in the Chair, the ordinance for the relief of families of volunteers, as amended by the Board of Councilmen, was taken up out of the regular order, and several amendments proposed and adopted, after which the ordinance, as it came from the Councilmen, was adopted. Among the amendments of the Councilmen which were concurred in, was one striking out the clause prohibiting the employment of Dr. Griscom in the disbursement of the fund.

Considerable routine business was transacted, and the Board adjourned to Monday evening at 5 o'clock.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

A WOOD DEPOT FOR THE STEAM FIRE ENGINES—THE VOLUNTEER RELIEF BILL PASSED—$30,000 DONATED TO THE HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Councilmen yesterday, the usual reference was had of numerous petitions and resolutions. The Engineers of the steam fire engines, petitioned for the establishment of dépôt for wood for their use, in case of fires in the lower part of the City, and stating that at the late fire in Murray-street, they had to break up packing-boxes to keep steam up. Referred.

A report in favor of paying $3,500 to the Magdalen Society to meet assessments on their property.

The "Volunteer relief fund bill" as amended by the Board of Aldermen, was concurred in.

The resolutions (from the other Board,) appointing A. V. Stout, Esq., agent of the volunteers for the distribution of the fund raised by the allotment fund for the relief of their families, and which was laid over at the last meeting, was called up, and after considerable discussion an amendment was carried, striking out the name of A. V. Stout, and the paper was finally recommitted to the Committee on National Affairs.

A report on a communication from Hon. Murray Hoffman, announcing the completion of his work on the "Powers and Rights of the Corporation." The Committee recommended the printing of 2,500 copies, which, after some discussion, was declared to be agreed to by a vote of 17 to 7.

Mr. PINCKNEY called the attention of the Chair to the fact that as this involved a large expense for work to be done without contract, 18 votes were required, and the Chairman (Mr. HOGAN,) accordingly reversed his decision, and the resolution was declared lost, but reconsidered.

A report was adopted in favor of regulating and grading, and setting curb, &c., in One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue.

The Board then proceeded and disposed of a large number of general orders.

The report in favor of donating $30,000 to the Hebrew Benevolent Association, and which has been so frequently discussed, was again called up, and after renewed discussion, but in which no new ideas were elicited, the report was finally adopted.

COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

At the rooms of the Board, yesterday, the following weekly report was presented: "Number remaining, Nov. 30, 7,872; admitted since, 1,650; total, 9,522, of whom there have died 54; discharged, 1,339; sent to Blackwell's Island, 289, to Sing Sing, 6—making a total now in charge of 7,834, being a decrease of 38 for the week." There was no regular meeting of the Board yesterday.

A GAMBLING HOUSE BROKEN UP.

The Property Seized and the Gamblers Arrested.

By virtue of a written order from Superintendent KENNEDY, Sergeants WILSON and WADE, of the Eighth Precinct Police, made a descent upon a gambling house, on Wednesday night. The establishment is situated on the northeast corner of Spring and Mercer streets, and was kept by a man named WILLIAM ALLEN, but more generally known by the name of "Butt Allen." The arrest was made in consequence of a complaint by JOHN HINGHAM, of No. 130 Greene-street, in the city of Albany, who, about a week since, entered Mr. ALLEN'S gambling saloon, and engaged in the game of "faro." He played about two hours; at the end of which time he had lost the sum of $510. The next day he returned, and with a view of winning back the money which he had lost the evening before, he again engaged in the play. He lost about $13 upon this occasion. He then went before a Police Justice and made an affidavit, setting forth the particulars of his loss, and signed his name JOHN HINES, No. 130 Greene-street, Albany. The Police authorities thereupon investigated the case, and became satisfied that the house in question was one of those which should be broken up. They, therefore, sent word to Mr. HINES to come to New-York, and give his testimony in the case. In the meantime the officers entered the house, as above stated; arrested WM. ALLEN, the proprietor, and RICHARD WOLF, an employe, whose business it was to deal the cards and take the money in the establishment. The officers also took possession of, and conveyed to Police Headquarters, all the furniture, tools and implements found in the house, consisting of faro tables, cue boards, dealing boxes, card racks, chess boards, lay-outs, &c. amounting in value to over $1,000. When the Albany gentleman arrived here yesterday, he stated that his name was not "*Hines*," but HINGHAM, and that the reason of his giving it as Hines was because he did not wish to have his friends know how he had been swindled. Mr. HINGHAM made an affidavit before Justice QUACKENBUSH, upon which the accused parties were held to bail in the sum of $500 each. Mr. HINGHAM, the complainant, not being able to give bail, was sent to the House of Detention.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A PICKPOCKET CAUGHT.—WILLIAM SHERMAN was yesterday arrested by Officer MOORE, charged with picking the pocket of DANIEL MARLEY and taking therefrom a gold watch and chain valued at $100. The parties were riding up Broadway in a stage, and the complainant feeling something pulling very strongly at his vest pocket, at once felt for his watch, and found it gone. Just at this moment the prisoner left the stage. MARLEY gave the alarm, and after the culprit had run a short distance he was caught by the officer, who found the stolen watch upon him. Justice QUACKENBUSH committed him for examination.

A FEMALE ROBBER.—CHARLES W. JEWELL was last evening robbed of his watch on the corner of Hudson and Laight streets. The robber was a woman named MARGARET NICHOLS. She asked Mr. JEWELL what time it was, and he pulled out his watch to inform her, whon she suddenly caught hold of it and ran. He immediately gave the alarm, and Officer STEVENSON soon after arrested her, but she had passed the watch to a confederate. Justice BRENNAN committed her to the Tombs.

BOYS' DEPARTMENT IN SCHOOL NO. 11.—Wednesday last was a gala day with the boys of this school. They had a reception of their parents and friends. The different exercises created a great deal of interest among those present. Not the least prominent feature of this exhibition was that of the French recitations under Prof. G. BATCHELOR, and the experiments in chemistry by the pupils themselves under Prof. HYATT.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—The Board did not meet Wednesday, for want of a quorum. From the weekly statement, it appears that 64,644 emigrants have arrived up to Dec. 11, against 101,721 up to the same date last year. The number of inmates on Ward's Island is 768. The aggregate receipts are $190,229 32. Disbursements, $188,960 16. Balance in bank, $2,490 58.

FIRE IN A CONFECTIONARY STORE.—At 11 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the confectionary store occupied by EDWARD SMITH, at No. 154 Greenwich-street. The stock was damaged to the extent of $200. It was insured for $5,000, in the Manhattan and Astor Insurance Companies. The fire originated from the heat of the smoke-pipe, which set fire to the floor of the drying room.

SALE OF CONFISCATED TURPENTINE.—WHITTEMORE & HAZELL will sell at auction, at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, on Saturday, at 12 o'clock, one thousand barrels spirits of turpentine, which was seized by the Government authorities, under the Confiscation act. The sale is ordered by the United States Prize Commissioner.

A SWEDISH FRIGATE.—The Swedish frigate *Norrkoping*, Com. ADLERSPARRE, from Plymouth, England, in 57 days, arrived here yesterday. She has a crew of 340 men, and mounts 32 guns.

Board of Canvassers.

ALL OF THE RETURNS BUT THOSE FROM PART OF THE EIGHTEENTH WARD CANVASSED—OPDYKE OVER FOUR HUNDRED AHEAD, AND SURE TO BE DECLARED ELECTED.

The Board of Canvassers met yesterday and completed the canvass with the exception of twelve districts of the Eighteenth Ward. The vote for Mayor, as far as canvassed, is as follows:

Opdyke	24,018
Gunther	23,613
Wood	22,533

The districts to be canvassed will increase Mr. OPDYKE's majority. The following is the vote for Mayor as far as canvassed, by Wards:

VOTE FOR MAYOR AS FAR AS CANVASSED.

	Official.			Associated Press		
	Opdyke	Gunther	Wood	Opdyke	Gunther	Wood
1st Ward	409	505	584	404	504	584
2d Ward	211	96	112	211	96	112
3d Ward	165	138	201	165	135	201
4th Ward	261	871	1039	261	872	1038
5th Ward	799	675	599	799	646	600
6th Ward	255	1717	860	261	1695	860
7th Ward	1018	1060	1639	1020	1056	1639
8th Ward	1082	1227	1011	1081	1387	1010
9th Ward	2407	1336	1071	2402	1387	1030
10th Ward	867	1097	656	860	1101	656
11th Ward	1349	2152	1918	1348	2079	1916
12th Ward	822	1456	547	818	1441	566
13th Ward	984	1038	1052	981	1038	1045
14th Ward	378	832	1350	378	831	1347
15th Ward	1525	561	635	1522	560	633
16th Ward	2145	851	1282	2146	849	1238
17th Ward	2035	2521	2019	2058	2510	2042
18th Ward	....	....	....	1835	1245	1752
19th Ward	1161	1235	1531	1157	1234	1526
20th Ward	2085	1649	1607	2078	1687	1603
21st Ward	2031	1080	1283	2024	1079	1281
22d Ward	1451	1316	1411	1451	1372	1405
Totals	....	....	....	25,258	24,639	24,840

Fairs.

FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE HOUSE OF MERCY.

The exhibition and sale for the advancement of this truly merciful cause, is now progressing at Dodworth's Rooms, on Broadway, just above Eighth-street.

One of the expensive articles to be raffled for is a Japanese curiosity, in form of a bird, with plumage in bright scarlet, white and black, the tiny body folded in wings of softest dove color; and it perches so naturally upon a trembling twig, that one is incredulous when told that the whole, from beak to tip of downy tail, is carved from a piece of charcoal, thus skillfully disguised with paint.

Mrs. BULLUS, the Vice-President, has placed upon one of the tables, to be raffled for, a "phantom boquet," which, in its freshness, would have been the pride of a florist, but now it is exposed as a *chef d'œuvre* of fine art, having passed through a process requiring a year to complete, and coming forth a phantom truly, with all the fleshy part of bloom and leaf destroyed, and only fibre remaining. It is elegantly mounted upon ebony, and inclosed in glass, appearing, in its security, like frost-work materialized, and too beautifully frail for human hands to have fashioned, which indeed they did not; only robbing it of early beauty to develop a later and more mysterious one. Other curiosities not usually met with at fairs adorn this collection; for instance, two pelican skins which were sent from South America; and to those who have only met with specimens of these birds stuffed, they afford an interesting study. They are as thick as any cow-hide, and covered with feathers of most brilliant hue, yet so fine as to appear like hair. The under portion is marked with deep, quadrangular cells throughout its entire surface. A military character appertained to one of the tables in the presence of a black, mysterious-looking piece of ordnance, peeping forth from a wilderness of lace and ribbons. It proved, however, to be loaded with no more dangerous spheroids than globules of choice Eau de Cologne, designed to play upon the olfactories of a purchaser blessed with good taste. The House of Mercy, established for the encouragement of young girls who are desirous to escape infamous surroundings, and leave the path of recklessness for that of virtue, is situated upon an elevation overlooking the Hudson, and lying at the foot of Eighty-sixth street.

ANNUAL FAIR OF THE FREE CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD.

The congregation of this Church, who were so unfortunate as to have their church edifice blown down three years ago, just as it approached completion, are now engaged in raising funds for the erection of another, which is in progress on Fifty-fourth-street. For this purpose they are holding a Fair at No. 758 Broadway, where they have conspicuously asserted their loyalty to both Church and State, by exhibiting the Union Jack, festooned in unison with the Stars and Stripes at the entrance. The articles exposed for sale range from a pincushion to a piano-forte; and after the usual collection of those designed for utility, such as bed-quilts, toilet furnishing, luxurious creations in silk and wool crochet, besides plenty of good things to eat.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

INTERESTING TO THE FRIENDS OF PRISONERS AT RICHMOND.—Hon. MOSES F. ODELL has succeeded in obtaining from Government the money due the following-named soldiers, now prisoners in the hands of the rebels: Wm. N. Baldwin, Wm. T. Williamson, Herman W. Bristol, Wm. H. Van Home, Henry Holmes, Simon Richardson, Robert Bold, Wm. Da in, Isaac De Graff, Patrick McManus, Augustus Thiery, Wm. Stewart. The amount received for each is $60 75, which will be paid over to the families of the above-named parties upon application being made at the Surrogate's Office, City Hall. The other applications for pay of persons which have been made will be obtained as soon as the papers are corrected.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Committee of this organization, designated as the Army and Navy Committee, is now fully organized and ready to receive contributions of money, clothing, hospital stores, &c., in aid of their object, which is the temporal comfort and spiritual welfare of the soldiers at the seat of war. A meeting will be held in Pilgrim Church on Sunday evening next to further the objects of the Committee.

GENERAL TERM.—Calendar for this day—Nos. 27, 28, 30, 34, 38, 39, 40, 41, 9, 42, 45, 46, 47, 48, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 59, 60.

Obituary.

THE LATE DR. ROBERT HOGAN.

Dr. Hogan, who has, for some time past, been in an extremely delicate state of health, a few weeks ago fell and fractured his thigh bone. Typhoid fever unfortunately supervened upon the first effects of the sad accident, producing death. Dr. Hogan was esteemed by a large circle of warmly attached friends, and his unlooked-for demise has been the cause of wide-spread sorrow. He was a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, but has resided many years in this City, and had achieved eminence in his profession as a physician. It was mainly through Dr. Hogan's exertions that the Irish Emigrant Society and the St. Patrick's Society were instituted. Dr. Hogan was immensely popular among our citizens of Irish birth and extraction.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, No. 756, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains

I.—THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE RECEIVED BY TELEGRAPH up to the moment of going to press.

II.—LEADING ARTICLES.—The Truth from Fort Pickens—Looking towards Charleston—Beaufort Occupied—A National Road to Washington—A Mysterious Harbor—Pegram and Privateering, and Editorial Paragraphs.

III.—DIPLOMACY OF THE WAR—Secretary Seward's Letters to our Ministers Abroad—Masterly Discussion of the Rebellion Movement for the English Government—Interesting Letters to Ministers Adams, Dayton, Schurz, and others.

IV.—THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS—Precedents of the American Revolution—The British Government never Assenting to a General Exchange, nor Conceding National Rights to the Colonies.

V.—A SUMMARY OF THE REBELLION NEWS, Showing how the Question is Viewed Abroad, and giving all the Telegraphic Dispatches and Correspondence in brief.

VI.—A SUMMARY OF THE GENERAL NEWS OF THE WEEK, both Foreign and Domestic—Events at Home.

VII.—CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE CAMPS—Important from Port Royal—Beaufort Permanently Occupied by the National Forces—Consequent Delay of Gen' Viele's Expedition—Preparations for the Permanent Occupation of Tybee—Arrangements for Securing the Sea Island Cotton—Officers Detailed to Oversee the Work—The Negroes to be Employed—Detention of a Spanish Slaver with Contraband articles on Board—Highly Interesting Facts and Incidents—Affairs at Cairo—Interesting from Baltimore, &c., &c.

VIII.—THE FIGHT AT FORT PICKENS—The Rebel Batteries Silenced by Col. Brown—The First National Account—Lack of a Sufficient Force to Make the Victory Complete.

IX.—THE MASON-SLIDELL AFFAIR—Report of Capt. WILKES to the Navy Department—Capt. WILKES' Orders to Lieut.-FAIRFAX—The Protest of the Rebel Commissioners.

X.—THE QUESTION OF PRIVATEERING—How England proposed to exempt the Southern Confederacy from the Operations of the Treaty of Paris.

XI.—IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO—The Great Expedition expected—No resistance to be made on the Coast—The Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa to be Dismantled and Abandoned.

XII.—EUROPEAN NEWS—Three days later from Europe—Arrival of the *Hansa* off Sandy Hook—The news of the seizure of SLIDELL and MASON received in England—The *Nashville* permitted to repair and refit—English sentiment upon the point—Important news from the Continent—The Allies evacuating China.

XIII.—THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS—A Full Report of the Doings of the Senate and House during the Week.

XIV.—ITEMS OF AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC INTEREST, compiled from various sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

XV.—A PAGE OF CAREFULLY-PREPARED COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE, containing full reports of the markets and the latest quotations.

At Half Price.

COATS, OVERCOATS, PANTS, and VESTS,
From the stock of three broken wholesale houses,
At EVANS', 66 and 68 Fulton-st., bet. Gold and Cliff.

At Retail,
Wholesale stock of WATCHES and MUSICAL BOXES.
This latter article is one of the best
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
They play from 1 to 24 different tunes, and cost from $2 to $250.
M. J. PAILLARD, Importer,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,)
New-York.

At William Taylor's Saloon,
No. 555 Broadway,
Boned Turkey, Cakes, Jellies, Charlotte Russe, Brandy, Fruits, Ornamental Pyramids. Also, an endless variety of fancy articles for Christmas Trees, appropriate to the times.
Confectionery, Bon Bon Boxes, Cornucopias, &c.
Masson's celebrated Paris Chocolate.

The latest triumph of the Sewing Machine art is the new shuttle or lock-stitch machine of the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, No. 495 Broadway. These machines are manufactured of the same patterns and at the same prices as their celebrated Grover & Baker Stitch machines.

Ladies' Balmorals, from $2 upwards; Button Boots and Gaiters, $1 50 upwards; White Satin and Linen Slips and Gaiters, with Boys', Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes, of all styles and prices, at
MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

Japanese, American Indian, Chinese, Manila, and East India and novel goods in every variety, new and cheap as any in the City, wholesale and retail. No. 653 Broadway. FOUNTAIN & CO.

MARRIED.

GRIFFIN—BENEDICT.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 12, by Rev. William Adams, D. D., Mr. EDWARD P. GRIFFIN to Miss FANNIE, daughter of Jesse W. Benedict, Esq., all of this City.

ABBOTT—BOERUM.—In Flushing, L. I., on Thursday, Dec. 12, by Rev. E. S. Porter, of Brooklyn, EDSON A. ABBOTT, of Baltimore, to ADRIANNA, eldest daughter of the late B. B. Boerum.

BROOKS—BEERS.—In Fairfield, Conn., on Tuesday, Dec. 10, by Rev. Rufus Emery, DANIEL BROOKS, M. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y., and MARY, daughter of Capt. Abel Beers, of the former place.

DIED.

FRENCH.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 11, suddenly, BENJAMIN, son of Benjamin F. and Eliza French, aged 5 years and 4 months.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, on Friday, at 1½ o'clock, at No. 106 Essex-st., New-York.

NEWLIN.—In this City, on Wednesday night, Dec. 11, EDITH K., daughter of Howard and Francis Newlin, aged 2 years, 2 months and 22 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her parents, No. 149 Madison-st., on Saturday, the 14th inst., at 1 o'clock.

BECK.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 11, at the house of her sister, Harriet Babbidge, SARAH L., widow of Folker J. Beck.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock, from St. Peter's Church, 20th-st., near 9th-av.

BARTON.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 8, of scarlet fever, CLARISSA and ADELAIDE, and on Wednesday, Dec. 11, ALICE, daughters of Wm. O. and Amanda E. Barton.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from their residence, No. 93 West 32d-st., this day, (Friday,) Dec. 13, at 10 o'clock A. M.

LAIMBEER.—On Wednesday, Dec. 11, Mr. WILLIAM LAIMBEER, Sr., in the 71st year of his age.

His remains will be removed to Amsterdam, N. Y., to be deposited in the family ground. Funeral service will take place at St. Ann's Church, in the village of Amsterdam, on Saturday, the 14th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

MASTERTON.—On Thursday morning, Dec. 12, CAROLINE JENKINS, daughter of Robert M. and Aris L. Masterton, in the 5th year of her age.

Notice of funeral in the evening and to-morrow morning's papers.

HAZEN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 11, Mr. KELSEY HAZEN, in the 52d year of his age.

His friends, and those of his family, are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, P. Wyckoff, No. 22 Strong-place, South Brooklyn, on Friday, the 13th inst., at 2 P. M.

THOMAS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 12, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mrs. ABBY THOMAS, aged 73 years.

Her remains were taken to Providence, R. I., for interment.

SMITH.—On Wednesday, Dec. 10, Mr. PARMENUS SMITH.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Friday,) the 13th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, from his late residence, at Rockville Centre, L. I.

CORN.—At Belmont, near Fordham, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 11, ELIZABETH DUMBRECK, the beloved wife of A. M. Corn, in the 44th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at Grace Church, West Farms.

Edinburgh papers please copy.

JACKSON.—In Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 10, at his residence, JOHN P. JACKSON, in the 57th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at his late residence, corner of High and Kenny sts., at 2 P. M., this day, (Friday,) the 13th inst. The friends and relatives of the family are invited to be present, without further invitation. The cars will leave New-York for Chestnut-st. station at 1 o'clock.

HUNT.—In Cornwall, N. Y., on Wednesday, Dec. 11, of consumption, HENRY CLAY HUNT, son of Simon B. and Azaba C. Hunt, aged 17 years, 8 months and 22 days.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, at the Church of the Holy Apostles, corner of 9th-av. and 28th-st., on Sunday, the 15th inst., at 12½ o'clock, or immediately after morning services.

TURNER.—In Washington, on Saturday, Dec. 7, JAMES TURNER, of Lincoln Cavalry, Company A.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of his late father, Henry Taylor, Bronxdale, West Farms, Westchester Co., N. Y., this day, (Friday,) Dec. 13, at 2 o'clock P. M.

AIMS.—In Frederick, Md., on Monday, Dec. 9, Sergeant FRANCIS GODINE AIMS, of Company D, Ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., eldest son of Louisa and the late John P. Aims, aged 20 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of the Ninth Regiment, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his mother, No. 155 East Houston-st., and at 2½ o'clock from Allen-st. M. E. Church, between Delancey and Rivington sts., on Sunday, the 15th inst.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 641.—Dec. 12, 1861.
12, 26, 29, 61, 5, 41, 18, 19, 59, 75, 38, 47.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 642.—Dec. 12, 1861.
21, 14, 4, 16, 28, 42, 3, 36, 71, 39, 20, 73.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—CONDUCTED BY THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT.—In drawings of Nov. 30, 1861, No. 13,388 drew $150,000; No. 10,381 drew $50,000, No. 15,392 drew $25,000; No. 2,445 drew $11,000; being the four capital prizes. Prizes cashed and information furnished by TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall-st.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.



ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS.
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No 16 Bond-st.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—
Mrs. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

George A. Fowler, of Guilford, writes under date of June 12, 1860:

Permit me to say to you that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time, in a thirty-five years' drug business, that have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities, never before this wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording relief and quietude, without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE A. FOWLER.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children. Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP For Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

David Miller, of Clarence, New-York, writes, under date of June 13, 1860:

We have a child three months old, which has screamed almost incessantly with a spasmodic affection of the bowels, so that we had despaired of ever raising it. Its stomach was sour, bowels deranged, and almost every symptom was unfavorable, until we obtained a bottle of the SOOTHING SYRUP, which acted like a charm. It immediately became quiet, and now manifests every symptom of improvement and comfort. It is now as good as a little kitten, playful and smiling, and seems entirely well. All of which we ascribe to the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Yours, respectfully,
DAVID MILLER.

We have spoken of this Syrup for the benefit of our readers who are parents. We know its good value, and have experienced some of the rich blessings which result from its use. Mrs. Winslow is no quack, but a woman of long experience as a nurse and female physician.

"I am happy to be able to certify to the efficiency of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night by his cries would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of the Soothing Syrup. Its effect upon him was like magic; he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since, and the little fellow will pass through with comfort the excruciating process of teething, by the sole aid of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children, should possess it. MRS. H. A. ALGER.
LOWELL, Mass.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS.
None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal Office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.
Price only 25 cents per bottle.

GREENWICH, N. J., Aug. 7, 186

Messrs. John I. Brown & Son, Boston, Mass.:

DEAR SIRS: I have been using your "Bronchial Troches" for a year or two. I find them to answer an excellent purpose. They have frequently proved a great relief to me when annoyed with dryness of the throat and huskiness of voice. I have no doubt they are quite as valuable to public speakers as MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is for children.

I at least have been soothed and comforted in the use of them. I can heartily recommend them.
(Signed,) J. R. PLITT,
Pastor Evangelical Lutheran Church.

GAS FIXTURES &c.
STEPHEN PHILBIN,
No. 707 Broadway,
Offers for sale, at reduced prices a splendid assortment of GAS FIXTURES,
FRENCH BRONZES, (Direct importation,)
Consisting of Mantel Ornaments, Statuettes, Groups, Inkstands, &c.
Plumbing and Gas-fitting attended to as usual, at No. 331 4th-st. and No. 2 Astor House, Barclay-st.

PETER COOPER'S
Clarified
SHEET AND SHRED GELATINE,
An improved article for
CALVES' FOOT JELLY, BLANC MANGE, AND WINE JELLIES.
Sold by all the principal grocers and druggists.
PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip.

FELONS REMOVED WITHOUT PAIN OR cutting, by the use of a certain ointment to be procured from the advertiser. A sure speedy cure of worst cases guaranteed. Thousands who pass sleepless nights from this most painful disease can obtain instant relief at a trifling cost. Price 50 cents per box. Apply at No. 405 Grand-st., in the fancy-store.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

READY ON SATURDAY,
THE NEW NOVEL.
By the author of
"RUTLEDGE,"
ENTITLED
THE SUTHERLANDS.
One elegant 12mo. Cloth bound. Price $1 25.

For many years there has appeared no work of fiction of such power and originality as "RUTLEDGE." It flashed suddenly with great brilliancy upon the reading community, whose curiosity became intense regarding its authorship, which to this day remains a mystery. The new novel—"THE SUTHERLANDS"—developes fresh literary genius of extraordinary character, and will unquestionably add to the fame of the author.

ALSO ON THE SAME DAY,
A new and superior edition of
RUTLEDGE.
Uniform in appearance and price with "The Sutherlands."

RUTLEDGE, after having passed through more than *twenty editions*, has for some time past been entirely out of print, and these new and more elegant copies will meet with a ready sale.

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A NEW BOOK BY DR. BEDFORD.—THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF OBSTETRICS. By GUNNING S. BEDFORD, A. M., M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children in the University of New-York, author of "Clinical Lectures on the Diseases of Women and Children." Illustrated by 4 colored Lithographic Plates, and 99 Wood Engravings. One superb octavo, pp. 763. Price $4 50; by mail free of postage. S. S. & W. WOOD, No. 389 Broadway.

From the American Medical Times.
We shall have greatly misjudged if this book do not prove an eminent success. This volume bears internal evidence of great labor; its tone is calculated to inspire the obstetric student with enthusiasm in his pursuits, and a chivalrous respect for the sex to whose sufferings he is to minister. Dr. Bedford's former work on the "Diseases of Women and Children," which received the high honor of a translation into the French language, had already placed him among the most successful authors in this department.

From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.
Dr. Bedford has explored his ground in a thorough, luminous, and systematic manner. We commend the book for its unsurpassed ability. We know of no other work which abounds with greater evidences of research, or which is more exact, or more philosophical in the department to which it is limited.

From the North American Medico-Chirurgical Review.
The skillful obstetrician wields a ready pen on every page. It is a complete treatise on the subject which it discusses, and is very full on matters but lightly dwelt upon in many of the works on obstetrics.

From the Berkshire Medical Journal, Mass.
This book comes from a high source. Dr. Bedford has long stood before the medical profession with authority. His work displays, as would be expected from such a source, a thorough acquaintance with the literature of the subject, past and present, down to the very latest practical expedients, and the extensive practical knowledge of a popular obstetrician.

MILITARY.

CAVALRY.
HEADQUARTERS, No. 74 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1861.
By the authority from the War department, and the sanction of His Excellency, Gov. Morgan, JAMES B. SWAIN, First Cavalry, U. S. A., is now recruiting for a Regiment of Volunteer Cavalry, to serve for three years, or during the war.
By the kindness of His Excellency Gov. Morgan, and of Quartermaster Arthur, the brick barracks, at the Quarantine Landing, have been assigned as the quarters of the Regiment, during its formation.
Lieut. Swain has orders to join the army in the field, for active service, as soon as the different battalions may be organized.
The uniforms, equipments and arms for the Regiment, have been provided, and will be served to the men as fast as they are enlisted.
Officers having parts of companies recruited, will be received, and organized, on application at these headquarters.
As this is probably the last and only Regiment of Cavalry that will be organized in this State during the War, those desirous of joining this branch of the service, must embrace this opportunity. JAMES B. SWAIN,
First Cavalry, U. S. A., Colonel Commanding.

REGIMENT OF VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS.
Col. EDWARD W. SERRELL, Lieut.-Col. JAMES F. HALL, Major RICHARD BUTT.
This regiment has been accepted by the War Department, and one-half of it is now at Hilton Head, S. C.; the balance to go within three weeks at the furthest.
Privates in this regiment are to be paid
($17) SEVENTEEN DOLLARS PER MONTH.
A few more riggers, boat-builders, ship-carpenters, pontoniers, blacksmiths, miners, choppers, lumbermen, machinists, rockmen, wheelwrights, boiler-makers and railroaders will be received to complete the regiment.
Recruits are under pay, mustered into service and furnished with quarters and rations at once.
None but healthy and competent workmen need apply.
The families of the soldiers are cared for by the authorities.
Headquarters at the corner of Chambers and Chatham sts.
Enlistment for three years or during the war
NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1861.

FIFTH REGIMENT N. Y. V., (ZOUAVES.)
Formerly known as Duryee's Zouaves, will accept 40 able-bodied men, to fill vacancies occasioned by promotions from the ranks to commissions in this and other regiments. There is every inducement for a superior class of men to enlist in this corps. There is attached to the regiment a permanent school of instruction, to fit men for the duties of officers, and all vacancies are filled from the ranks. The regiment is now stationed at Baltimore, in a fort of its own construction on Federal Hill.
ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS BOUNTY
Will be paid to each man at the expiration of his term of enlistment, or upon being honorably discharged; also, a warrant for 160 acres of land.
Recruits will at once be furnished with rations, clothing, and quarters. Pay from date of enlistment. Apply to the Recruiting Officer, No. 545 Broadway, New-York City. H. DURYEA, Lieutenant-Colonel.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC
CASEY'S DIVISION.
Second Brigade, Col. WM. Linn Tidball, Commanding,
FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V.
This Regiment, one of the finest in the service, is now stationed at Fort Good Hope, one of the defences of our capital, a short distance from Washington City. A number of able bodied men are immediately wanted to bring the Regiment to the maximum standard. Immediate subsistence, clothing and transportation to the seat of war. Families relieved by the City fund. A bounty of $100 on honorable discharge. For further particulars, apply at the office No. 476 Broadway, between Broome and Grand sts. P. J. JOACHIMSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fifty-ninth N. Y. S. V.
Capt. J. L. PAULDING, Peekskill, N. Y.
Lieut. A. W. MATTICE, Carmel, N. Y.
Recruiting Officers.

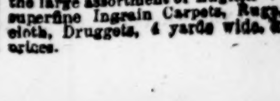
GENERAL BURNSIDE'S EXPEDITION.
Seamen, ordinary seamen, boatmen and others wanted for the United States Marine Artillery. W. A. Howard, Colonel Commanding. Pay $20 per month and $100 bounty at the expiration of term of service, which is three years or the war. Also, a great inducement in the shape of Prize Money. Seamen and others joining the U. S. M. A. will find it greatly to their advantage as two complete outfits are furnished them free of all expense. Those having families can leave allotment tickets for any member thereof. Apply to M. O'MALLEY, No. 78 Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts., New-York.

RECRUITS WANTED FOR THE TAMMANY REGIMENT!—Able-bodied men are wanted to fill up the Tammany Regiment, now at Poolesville, Md. Pay and Rations commence on signing the roll. Relief for the families of married men guaranteed. $100 bounty at the termination of the war, or when honorably discharged.
Apply at Tammany Hall, Headquarters of the Tammany Regiment. Capt. DAVID HOGG,
Recruiting Officer.

FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. V.,
No. 476 Broadway.
WANTED—BUGLERS; also, MUSICIANS. Apply to Lieut.-Col. P. J. JOACHIMSSEN.

TO ASTHMATICS.
SAMUEL KIDDER & CO.'S ASTHMATIC PASTILLES give instant relief. They are to burn and obviate the necessity of taking medicine. May be used by children or adults with equal success. For sale by Hegeman & Co., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, and 17th-st., corner of 4th-av.; J. Milhau & Son, No. 183 Broadway, and by all wholesale and retail druggists.

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.
Very elegant hunting cases, some as low as twenty-five dollars each, warranted correct time-keepers, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.



WEDDING CARDS.
These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only by EVERDELL, 302 Broadway, N. Y.
Specimens by Mail, on receipt of 2 stamps.

CARPETING.—ONE-PRICE CARPET ESTABLISHMENT.—HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery. No urging to buy. Carpet buyers are invited to examine the large assortment of English Velvet, Brussels, extra superfine Ingrain Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Matting, Oil-cloth, Druggets, 4 yards wide, &c., at remarkably low prices.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

United States District Court.—Prize causes, &c.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1683, 1717, 1749, 1753, 1755, 1757, 1759, 1763, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777, 1779, 1781, 1783, 1785, 1787, 1789. *Part II.*—Short Causes—Nos. 2950, 3731, 3737, 4056, 4408, 4573, 4770, 4795, 4933, 4972, 4977, 5040, 5086, 5097, 5109, 5197, 5262, 5345, 5419, 5440, 5606, 5629, 5686, 5687, 5711, 5722, 2989, 5383, 5395, 5663, 5723, 1453, 2404, 3561, 3823, 4594, 5274, 5351, 5431, 5546, 5767.

Supreme Court—Special Term.—Nos. 73, 3, 246, 538, 501, 576, 223, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 498, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603.

Superior Court—Trial Term—*Part I.*—Nos. 7, 2609, 2611, 2615, 2623, 2629, 2631, 1677, 2543, 2171, 349, 1513½, 753, 2593, 1093, 773. *Part II.*—Nos. 2870, 2872, 2874, 614, 2856, 2500, 3326, 2896, 1350, 2918, 2920, 2922.

Common Pleas—*Part II.*—One hour causes.

The Whiting Claim Against the City.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Allen.

James R. Whiting vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—In this case the plaintiff was awarded $155,000 as damages sustained by him by reason of the opening of Reade-street. The case was before the Court on demurrer, and was stated in the Times of Dec. 5. The Court now orders as follows:

Judgment for the defendants on the demurrer to the first and second answers, with leave to the plaintiff to withdraw demurrers; and for plaintiff on the demurrer to the third answer, with leave to the defendants to amend answer, without costs to either party.

The Statute of Mortmain and the Religious Societies.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Allen.

Sherwood, Executor, &c., vs. *The American Bible Society, The Tract Society, The Colonization Society and other Charitable and Benevolent Associations.*—This is an action to obtain the legal construction of a will making large bequests to the defendants, the executors thereof claiming that some of the legatees constitute new corporations, and that the Colonization Society is neither a Charitable nor a Religious Society. It is urged that they cannot take the bequests without a violation of the ancient statute of mortmain.

Mr. Justice Allen being a life member of one or two of the Societies, he declined to proceed further with the case, and it is arranged that the trial shall proceed before another Justice. The case will go to the Court of Appeals.

The Estate of the late Anson G. Phelps—Action to compel Special Performance of Contract.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Leonard.

Eugene Sullivan vs. *James Fannin and others.*—In June, 1858, James Fannin entered into a contract, as appeared on this trial, with the executors of the late Anson G. Phelps, whereby the executors agreed to convey to James Fannin, or to such other responsible persons as he might designate, eight lots of land on the northerly side of Thirty-third-street, between Second and Third avenues, for the sum of $16,450, and to loan and advance by instalments, at times agreed on, $20,350 for the purpose of building eight dwelling-houses on the lots, Fannin agreeing to purchase the lots and erect the houses, and upon receiving the deeds of conveyance, to give eight bonds and mortgages upon the lots, covering in all the sum of $36,000.

The plaintiff was employed by Fannin to do all the plastering on the houses and to provide all the material therefor, except coarse sand, for $4,600. The plaintiff agreed to take in payment for such labor and material one of the houses at $8,500, subject to a mortgage of $5,500, the defendant agreeing to pay $1,500 as the work progressed. The plaintiff stipulated to pay $5 per day for any delay which should occur by reason of any neglect on his part in completing the work.

It appeared that the plaintiff, although guilty of some delay on his own part, was prevented from finishing the work by neglect on the part of the defendant to forward the other work on the houses, until the latter part of the year 1859. Meantime, as shown by the plaintiff, James Fannin had conveyed the houses to his brother, Lawrence Fannin, the latter taking with full knowledge of the contract between the plaintiff and James Fannin, and, as alleged by plaintiff, without consideration.

The plaintiff subsequently filed a mechanics' lien against the eight houses, having first demanded his deeds in accordance with his contract with James Fannin, and brought this action to compel a specific performance of the original contract.

The Court has now decided in favor of the plaintiff, directing that Lawrence Fannin convey to the plaintiff the house and lot to which he is entitled under the contract with James Fannin, the plaintiff to pay all taxes, assessments, &c., since Lawrence came into possession.

Harrington & Gillen, for plaintiff; Sanxy, Smith, Graham and Trapp, for defendants.

Verbal Bequests Must be Unequivocal and Positive.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Leonard and Ingraham.

Westerlo vs. *De Witt.*—This was an appeal from the judgment entered in the case upon the report of a referee.

The point to be determined is, what positive exactness of proof is required to establish the right of a donee claiming under a verbal bequest made immediately before the demise of the donor.

In this case it appears that one Mrs. Clinton, while severely ill, and just prior to her death, called to her bedside the plaintiff, her hostess, telling her to go to the pocket of one of the dresses of deceased, in a closet, and bring a certain parcel. This being done, deceased unrolled the parcel, counted over a roll of bills amounting to $600; also opening a certificate of deposit contained therein, and then replacing them all and returning them to Miss Westerlo said: "Nellie, I give this to you; this is for yourself; no one knows anything about it, and I do not wish to tell of it." Miss Westerlo was then requested to put the parcel where she found it. Not a word was said *specifically*, of the certificate of deposit, no more than occurred in respect to the parcel as above stated.

The Referee found that the donation of the certificate was intended by the deceased, and that the intention was sufficiently indicated, and reported in her favor.

Upon this affidavit the Court, holding that all dispositions of property not in writing, and especially such as are made immediately before the death of a party who must of necessity be infirm in mind, should be clearly and unmistakably indicated, reversed the judgment. Justice Leonard, however, dissented.

Court of General Sessions.

TRIAL OF DR. MOSES LOWENBERG FOR MURDER.

In this Court yesterday, before Judge McCunn, Geo. R. Cowee, 28 years of age, native of Troy, was tried for stealing goods valued at $200, from Robbins Royce & Hard, in whose employ he served as clerk. The case occupied the entire day, and resulted in a verdict of acquittal.

In Part II., before Recorder Hoffman, the case of Moses Lowenberg, a German Doctor, indicted for the murder of Samuel Hoffman, at No. 141 First-avenue, on the 14th of November last, was called on, and lasted till late in the evening. The prisoner occupied apartments in the same house with deceased, and a quarrel arose between the parties relative to keeping the basement door open—the Doctor claiming the right to keep the door open for the accommodation of his patients, and the deceased demanding that it should be shut. On the morning of the homicide, Hoffman, who occupied the back basement, came out of his apartment, and shut the front door; immediately thereafter the defendant came out of his apartment and opened it again; Hoffman then came out for the purpose of shutting it a second time, when the Doctor drew a sword-cane, with which he stabbed deceased three times, inflicting wounds which caused his death in a few minutes. There were no eye-witnesses of the homicide, and what conversation, if any, preceded the stabbing is not known.

The only witnesses sworn for the defence were in reference to the character of the accused, which was proved by some respectable persons, who had employed him as a tutor, to have been previously good.

The District-Attorney conducted the case on behalf of the Government, and Henry L. Clinton for the prisoner. At a late hour the Jury had not agreed upon a verdict.

Legal Notice.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

A new calendar for the February Term, 1862, will be made up in January.

Causes put off for the term, and causes on the present calendar, not called, will be put in the calendar in the order in which they now stand, without any new note of issue.

New causes and causes worked down on the calendar at the last term will not be first on the calendar, unless a new note of issue is filed. Notes of issue must be filed with the Clerk on or before the 25th of January, 1862.

Where the cause is a preferred cause, the party filing the note of issue must state therein that such a cause is entitled to preference, and the reason of preference; otherwise, the cause will be put on the general calendar.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Brown et al. vs. *Austin et al.*—Complaint dismissed with costs; defendant's attorney to draw up finding of facts, which are to be settled on three days' notice.

Before Justice Leonard.

Carpenter et al. vs. *N. Y. and N. H. Railroad Co.*—Motion granted.

Oliphant et al. vs. *McNoir.*—Motion granted, on payment of $10 costs.

The Slave Question.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A thousand thanks for these patriotic remarks! [on the necessity of *unity* in the public counsels.]

I do not write for publication, but to implore that the Editor of the Times will use all his influence, personally and editorially, in accordance with these wise positions. Slavery is an accursed and doomed institution. Put this *wicked, wicked* rebellion down, and the non-slaveholders will make the States where it prevails put down Slavery as soon as consistent with the welfare of the States themselves. These persons must see the object of this effort to support and extend Slavery. The effort to abridge the right of suffrage in Virginia, has opened thousands of eyes. Slaves of rebels should, doubtless, be confiscated as well as all other property, and they should, and must, in some way be saved, for an utter wo will be their position. Why not leave the balance to be done when the rebellion is crushed? Why so cruelly embarrass those in the Border States, who, in the midst of overwhelming difficulties, are struggling for the Union cause.

A NEW-ENGLANDER,
Thirty years at the South.

The Recent Railroad Casualty.

A GENERAL WRECK OF MATTER.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Dec. 9.

The accident which occurred on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad near Gray's Ferry Bridge, on Friday night, resulted in the destruction of several cars, injury to locomotives, and some narrow escapes. The train due at the ferry about 11 o'clock, was proceeding towards the bridge at a very slow rate of speed, the night being so foggy that the engineer could not see very far. The train going south was advancing with much greater speed, it having started a few minutes late from the depôt, Broad and Washington streets. The two locomotives came together on the curve a short distance beyond the bridge, and with sufficient force to smash cow-catchers, lamps, and injure the machinery of both locomotives, but not to any great extent. Both trains being long and heavily laden, great damage was done to the cars nearest the locomotives by the momentum of those behind them. The baggage-car and the mail-car of the up train were completely demolished, one of them having been removed from the trucks and pushed into the other like a telescope, within eight or ten feet of the end. The cars being at a slight angle to each other, by their position on the curve, one side of the mail-car was carried away. The Express baggage-master, Mr. Samuel Benner, had his coat caught between the trucks in such a way that he had to be cut loose from it. The mail agent, Mr. Trail, had to be taken from the top of the car. The injuries of both of these persons were very slight. The platforms and draw-bars of some of the cars on this train were broken. The Adams' Express car, on the train going South, was perfectly wrecked, and its contents strewn upon the ground. Some of the soldiers from a camp near by laid in a large supply of turkies, chickens, eggs, &c., which were on the way to soldiers near Washington. Some of the platforms of the cars on this train were also broken. The damage to the company will not be very heavy, as the running gear of the cars injured were not damaged. The accident, it appears, was caused by the rule of the company, requiring trains going South to stop at the bridge a certain length of time having been violated.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

St. Andrew	Glasgow	New-York	Nov. 23
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 27
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 27
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 28
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 30
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 4
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 4
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 5
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 7
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 11
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 12
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 14
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 18
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 21
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 25
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 28
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 1

FROM AMERICA.

North American	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 14
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 14
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 18
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 21
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 21
Anglo-Saxon	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 21
St. Andrew	New-York	Glasgow	Dec. 24
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 25
Bohemian	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 28
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 28
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 1
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Jan. 4
Nova Scotian	Portland	Liverpool	Jan. 4
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Jan. 8
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 15

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at	5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at	5 A. M., 1½ P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

ROBERT GLEADOW.—THE FRIENDS OF Mr. Robert Gleadow, formerly of Hull, in England, and afterwards of New-York City, and who was last heard of by them in the month of July, 1853, will feel greatly obliged by any information relative to the time and place at which he may have been subsequently seen; or if dead, as to the time or place of his death or burial. Communications to be addressed to Mr. E. S. WILSON, Solicitor, Hull, England, or to Mr. W. WILSON, care of F. J. Huntington, Esq., New-York.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN OF UNDOUBTED RESPECTABILITY, wishing to marry, seeks an introduction to a lady, possessing wealth, social position and loveable qualities. Parents or friends are invited to correspond with RASSELAS, Station A, Post-office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WANTED, A GENTLEMAN of respectability, with a cash capital of from $2,000 to $3,000, to join the advertiser, with an equal capital, in establishing a business in Washington City for the sale of merchandises, for which there is a good demand at a profit of from 70 to 100 per cent. The highest references given and required. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 4,663 Post-office, New-York.

PARTNER WANTED.—A STRAIGHTFORWARD man can invest $150 with the advertiser, in a light manufacturing business that will clear him $5 per day. Shop rent and tools furnished free by the advertiser. Best of reference given and required. Address M. B., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEROTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—LOST, ON SATURDAY night, Dec. 7, going from New-Haven depôt through 4th-av. to 14th-st., LADY'S HAT-BOX, marked Mrs. Wm. Clark. The above reward will be paid by returning the same to New-Haven depôt., 4th-av. and 27th-st.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S TABLES MAY BE ELEGANTLY FURNISHED AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES,
AT
THE CHINA WAREHOUSE.
Nos. 238 and 240 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Our E. J. OVINGTON having, during his late visit to the manufactories of France and England, secured great bargains in China and other goods in our line, which are now arriving, our customers may rely upon finding in our stock the very latest style as well as the lowest prices.

French China Dinner Plates, per dozen	$1 50
All other sizes in proportion.	
A beautiful Stone China Dinner Plate, per dozen	87
CUT GLASS GOBLETS	1 60
Ivory balance-handle Dessert Knives, per dozen	3 50
Ivory balance-handle Table Knives, per dozen	4 25
Elegant Mantel Vases and Bronzes, fresh from the Paris factories, at about one-half the usual price.	
Large richly-chased silver-plated double-wall Ice Pitchers	$5 00
French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	$3 75 to 4 50
Silver-plated Tea Spoons, per dozen	1 20
Other sizes and Forks in proportion.	
French China Fruit Baskets, high stand	60
Dinner Services from $10 to $90.	

Silver-plated Castors, Cut-glass Bottles, from $3 upward.
Orders by mail, inclosing the cash, faithfully executed.
All purchases over $5 delivered in New-York or Jersey City. OVINGTON BROTHERS.

THE BEST CLOTHES-WRINGER, WITH rubber rollers and galvanized iron frame, is self-adjusting; will fit on any wash tub; will wring from a lace collar to a blanket; price $4. For sale at No. 113 Fulton-st., near Nassau-st.

FOR SALE.—TO PEOPLE WITH SMALL INcomes—For cottage homes and small farms see advertisement of Vineland.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a small family, or single persons, at No. 18 East 28th-st. Prices moderate. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED suites of front rooms, on the second or third floor, may be obtained in a private family, by applying at No. 42 West 19th-st., near 5th-av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain pleasant furnished rooms and board, with a private family, at No. 115 Congress-st., within five minutes' walk of the South Ferry. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE GENtlemen, or a family, can find a handsomely furnished front parlor and unfurnished back parlor on second floor, with board, at No. 221 State-st.; pleasant location. Terms moderate.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN WANTED.—A gentleman of quiet habits desires a pleasant room, with partial or full board, in a private family, in the near vicinity of Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. Address, with name or residence, B. B., Box No. 3,208 New-York Post-office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A handsome suite of rooms on second floor—also single rooms suitable for gentlemen, within five minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries. Apply at No. 11 Monroe-place. References required.

ROOM AND BOARD WANTED.—A LITerary gentleman desires to obtain a room, with partial board, (breakfast, and dinner at 6,) in some pleasant private family. The room must be comfortable, and well furnished, with gas and grate. For eligible accommodations a fair price will be paid. Location must not be below 4th-st. Address, with full particulars, price, &c., W. H. C., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

NOS. 19 AND 21 ST. MARK'S PLACE, (8th-st.)—A few beautifully furnished rooms, with sumptuous table, and all that appertain to a comfortable home, can be here had by three or four gentlemen and one or two families; a most convenient and pleasant location; reference desired.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—PLEASANT rooms, with full or partial board, at No. 37 Cranberry-st., between Willow and Columbia sts; situation very pleasant; five minutes from Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. Rooms neatly furnished.

NOW VACANT—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, fronting on 5th-av, consisting of parlor, dining-room and three bedrooms, bath, &c.; also, rooms for single gentlemen, with board, in the Hotel St Germain, corner of 5th-av. and 22d-st.

BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT, SECOND-STORY front rooms, furnished or unfurnished, can be obtained, with board, in a private family, at No. 132 Clinton-st., between Amity and Congress sts. References required.

BOARDING IN WEST 14TH-ST.—AN ENtire second floor, handsomely furnished, in a first-class house and private family, to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife or small family. Address F. H., Box No. 1,860 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife; room and bedroom, in a pleasant house, between 14th and 28th sts., and 4th and 6th avs. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 3,726 Post-office.

A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN, OR small family, can obtain good board and comfortable accommodations at No. 99 Macdougal-st., near the Park. Family small; house modern; terms moderate.

A FAMILY WITHOUT CHILDREN, WISH a child from one to three years old, to board. Apply at No. 77 Avenue A, between 5th and 6th sts., third floor, back room.

BOARD WANTED—IN THE OUTSKIRTS OF Brooklyn, between Clinton and York avs., for a gentleman, his wife and boy, 6 years old. Address Box No. 1,119 New-York Post-office, stating terms, location, &c.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERack, Columbia County, N. Y.—Jan. 3, Winter term opens. Special advantages. Military drill under an experienced officer. Classical instruction given by a Yale graduate. Two gentlemen professors in piano music; Madam Stephani instructs in vocalization; native teacher instructs in French. $120 a year pays board and tuition in common English; $200 a year pays the whole bill, including all extras.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its Forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., office of Manhattan Printing Ink Co., No. 1 Spruce-st., or by addressing the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 18th-st.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES AN engagement as teacher, in a school or family, either in city or country. She has had experience in teaching and is capable of instructing in the English branches and also in the rudiments of French, Spanish and drawing, and she is a good mathematician; she would be willing to teach for about two hours a day in return for her board, or for a longer period for a moderate salary. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address C P. T., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A NEW-ENGLAND LADY, who has had experience in teaching, desires a situation in a private family; is well qualified to teach English, Latin and French languages, and drawing; the best of references given. Address H. C. D., Groton Post-office. Mass.

A LADY WISHES AN ENGAGEMENT, either in a school or family, to teach English, French and music; or as housekeeper, or companion, or copyist; salary moderate; high references. Address, or apply, E. O. H., Room No. 7, No. 64 Nassau-st., New-York.

A YOUNG ENGLISH LADY, COMPETENT to instruct in English, French and music, wishes an engagement as visiting or resident governess; unexceptionable references given and required. Address W. H. S., Box No. 198 Post-office, New-York.

THE TRUSTEES OF A PUBLIC SCHOOL in Westchester County, New-York, are in need of a qualified teacher, to act as principal. Address TRUSTEE, for three days. Box No. 3,293 New-York City Post-office.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO. IN SINGING and in the French language, given by an experienced Professor from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Terms moderate. Most satisfactory reference to present pupils. Address H., No. 138 East-Broadway.

THE HORACE WATERS PIANOS AND Melodeons, and Alexandre Organs, are the finest instruments for parlors and churches now in use. A large assortment can be seen at the new warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., which will be sold at extremely low prices. Pianos and Melodeons from sundry makers, new and second-hand, to let, and rent allowed, if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Sheet Music, Music Books, and all kinds of Music Merchandise, at war prices. A Pianist in attendance will try new music.

DON'T SELL YOUR OLD PIANOS.—THEY can be restored equal to, or better than when new, by the application of "Driggs' Patent String Clamp," at a small expense. Renovated pianos may be seen, and full particulars obtained, at our warerooms, No. 350 4th-st., one door east from Broadway.
DRIGGS & TOOKER, Agents.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT, BEAUTIFULLY finished, fine toned piano-forte, Boston make, in perfect order. Cost $235, but in consequence of the war will sell it for $125, including a $6 stool and cover. Can be examined by addressing J. W. PARKER, Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—First-class. For sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmoniums, one, two or three banks of keys, $135 to $400. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, 6⅔ and 7-octave, $150 to $250.
J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

DON'T SELL YOUR OLD PIANOS—THEY can be restored equal to, or better than, when new, by the application of "Driggs' Patent String Clamp," at a small expense. Renovated pianos may be seen, and full particulars obtained, at our warerooms, No. 350 4th-st., one door east from Broadway.
DRIGGS & TOOKER, Agents.

100 NEW PIANO-FORTES OF OUR OWN make to hire, and the rent applied to the purchase. FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st. Brooklyn.
Classes—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Classes—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y.
Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 59 WEST 14TH-ST.—Classes WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS and MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. Quarter commences from the day of entry. Evening class for gentlemen MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, Private classes and schools attended.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 59 West 14th-st. Classes, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS and MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. An Evening Class for gentlemen, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 7½ P. M., has now commenced.

STOVES, FURNACES, &C.

GAS STOVES, GAS STOVES, GAS STOVES! —Warm your rooms by the new patent gas stove. No dirt! No ashes!! No coal to carry!! Economical! Clean! Portable!!! New-York Gas Stove Works, No. 414 Broadway, below Canal-st.

COMMISSIONS WANTED BY A GENTLEman who will shortly sail for Valparaiso, Chili, with the object of introducing articles of genuine merit to the South American trade. Address W. H. SINCLAIR, No. 8 West Washington-place, New-York.

FOR SALE.—TO PERSONS OUT OF HEALTH—For beautiful climate see advertisement of Vineland Farms.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing; understands the care of children, and is a very good sewer; has good reference from her last place, where she has lived for seven years. Call at No. 31 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing, or chambermaid and will do plain sewing; can give the best of City reference as to character and capability. Call at corner of 23d-st. and Avenue A, at A. Clark's house, top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY AN active young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and fine washer; is willing and obliging; or will take care of children; has the best City reference and has lived in the first families. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer; no objection to washing and ironing. Can be seen at No. 354 7th-av., second story, front room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—AN English girl wants a good situation as chambermaid or children's nurse; she understands both positions well; is highly respectable, and can have the best testimonials from her last place. Address W., Box No. 573 Post-office, New-York.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and seamstress or waitress; has two years' reference from her last place; can be seen for two days at No. 136 West 33d-st., second floor, back room. Has no objection to Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable German girl who is very neat in her work, desires a situation in the above capacity; will be found to know her duties thoroughly; has lived with some of the highest families; speaks English fluently; will assist in washing and make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl a situation as chambermaid, or chambermaid and waitress, or would do housework; she understands her business in either capacity; is cleanly, active, willing and obliging; best City reference; no objection to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 107 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR LAUNDRESS.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable Protestant, as chambermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging. Good City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 79 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., third floor, back room.

AS CHAMBRRMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a genteel colored woman, as chambermaid and waitress; excellent reference. Can be seen, for 3 days, at No. 4 Catharine-lane, near Elm-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a neat and tidy young girl, with the best of reference, a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No. 488 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as first-class cook, as respects all the duties of the kitchen, such as baking, pastry, poultry, wild and tame, jelly, blanc mange, crullers, puddings and pies of all kinds; has very little connections in this country, and wishes a home; has good City reference. Call at No. 359 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., second floor.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable young woman in a private family; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker, and would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City references from families she has lived with. Address M. D., No. 1,274 Broadway, between 32d and 33d sts., first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook; understands all kinds of desserts and is a good baker; has good City reference. Apply at No. 26 12th-st., between University-place and 5th-av. Also, a situation wanted by a French lady as seamstress, or to educate young children.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as good cook; is a good baker, and is willing to make herself useful; no objection to the country; willing to assist in washing; best references. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A capable young woman, as plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework; will make herself generally useful. No objection to the country. Best references. Call at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A REspectable Protestant woman as first rate cook; understands meats, soups, and jellies, baking and pastry; also English and French dishes. Can give the best of City reference. Please call for two days at No. 143 East-16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A Protestant woman; she understands her business in all its branches, soups, meats, game, pastry, jellies, cake; is a good baker; will go to the country or to any part of the Union. Can be seen for two days at No. 34 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant, a situation as cook in a small family; is a good plain cook and a good baker; no objections to assist in the washing; the best of City reference; wages moderate, for a good home. Apply at No. 17 Amity-place, near Bleecker-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS GOOD, plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; is a good bread and biscuit baker. The best of City reference given. Call at No. 123 West 20th-st., near 7th-av., first floor, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A steady, respectable woman, who understands her business in all its branches; has best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 73 25th-st., in the store between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable young girl as plain cook; is a good washer and ironer, or to do chamberwork and waiting or sewing; has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 197 East 12th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, a situation as plain cook; is a good washer and ironer, or would do chamberwork and waiting; has good City references. Call for two days, at No. 197 East 12th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent woman as good cook; is a very good baker; understands all kinds of desserts; has no objection to assist in the washing; has good City reference. Call at No. 113 West 15th-st., near 6th-av., front basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman, as cook; understands her business thoroughly, and has the best City reference. Call at No. 10 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE colored woman, a situation as cook; understands her business perfectly; can produce the best references. Call at No. 243 8th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl to do cooking, washing and ironing in a private family; the best of City references given. Call at 79 West 28th-st., near 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, tidy woman, who is a good cook and laundress, a situation as cook; she is not looking for high wages; washes and irons well; does up linens in style; a good home and $5 a month; or as chambermaid, and to do the washing and ironing. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, laundress, chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework, by a very nice colored woman, who is a first-rate cook and laundress, and has the best City references. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS PLAIN COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation by a neat, respectable girl, to do good, plain cooking, or general housework: is a very excellent washer and ironer, and can be highly recommended; any lady in the City or country desirous of procuring a smart and industrious servant, at moderate wages, will apply at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS, OR GENERal Houseworker.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A very respectable, intelligent Scotch Protestant woman is desirous of procuring a situation in a private family, as above; will be found a truthful, reliable person, of neat, economical habits, and highly recommended; would do general housework. Apply to Mr. Manning, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation in a private family to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework; good City reference. Apply at No. 79 West 21st-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable girl as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or will do housework; has good City reference. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 92 Concord-st., Brooklyn, in the basement.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes to go out by the day or week, as dressmaker; reference given. Call at, or address, No. 235 26th-st., near 9th-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A SITUAtion wanted by a young woman to do general housework in a small family, or to do plain cooking and assist with the washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 122 West 26th-st.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A RESPECTABLE, steady, industrious girl, with good reference, desires a situation in City or country, as good plain cook, baker, and excellent washer and ironer; is willing and obliging in every particular. Apply at No. 378 6th-av. Wages, $5 to $6 per month.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECtable Scotch woman; a situation as first-rate laundress, or to do chamberwork and French fluting. No objection to the country. Good City reference. Apply at No. 132 20th-st., corner of 7th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent, trusty woman, who is not afraid of a large wash, a situation as laundress and cook; does up linen in style; makes excellent bread, biscuit, meats, poultry and pastry. Wages, $8 a month; no objection to t[illegible] try. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st. or [illegible] a note.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable Protestant as first-class laundress; understands French fluting. Apply at No. 33 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable woman, a situation as first-rate laundress; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 84 West 20th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman, as nurse; is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; good City reference. Call for three days at No. 89 West 11th-st., near 5th-av., front room.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, of experience, wishes a situation as nurse; is fully competent to take charge of a baby from its birth; can bring it up with the bottle, if required; can give the best of City references. Apply at No. 65 Irving-place.

AS EXPERIENCED NURSE.—A SITUATION wanted, by a competent person, as infant's nurse and seamstress; will be found a most responsible and trustworthy nurse; has excellent City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 123 West 20th-st., near 7th-av., second floor.

AS WET NURSE.—A YOUNG MARRIED WOman wants a situation as wet nurse. Fresh breast of milk. Can speak both English and German; is willing to assist in light chamberwork or take care of a child. Apply at No. 243 West 38th-st., near 9th-av., for three days.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—A young girl wants a situation in a private family, to take care of children, or to do chamberwork and sewing; would have no objection to make herself generally useful; wages not so much an object as a home. Can be seen at No. 359 6th-av., near 22d-st. Ring private door bell, next jewelry store.

AS NURSE, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable young woman as nurse, chambermaid or general houseworker in a small family. Satisfactory reference given. Call or address A. B., No. 13 Garrison-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE AND DRESSMAKER.—A COMpetent person wishes to engage with a lady or family; understands children's and ladies' dressmaking, or children's nurse, family sewing, &c. No objection to the country or to travel. Apply or address a note to J. M., No. 327 6th-av.

AS NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—WANTed, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation to take care of children and do plain sewing, or light chamberwork and sewing; good City reference. Call or address No. 109 Sacket-st., Brooklyn, until engaged.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation as nurse and seamstress by a respectable young woman; can cut and fit children's dresses and do all kinds of family sewing; has unexceptionable references from her last employer with whom she has lived for five years; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Address or call at No. 134 East 23d-st., fourth floor. Can be seen for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young girl, a situation in a small, private family as nurse and seamstress, or to take care of growing up children and do chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing; has the very best of City reference. Call at or address, for two days, No. 109 East 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the store.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a South American girl a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; a good home the principal object. Good references. Apply at No. 87 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant girl as seamstress; understands her business thoroughly; has no objection to do light chamberwork, or would take care of children; can come well recommended. Call, for two days, at No. 113 West 15th-st., near 6th-av., front basement.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit children's and ladies' plain dresses; is a competent operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; would go out by the day or month. Can be seen at the place of her present employers, No. 15 West 17th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A GENTLEMAN WANTS to get a place for a good girl, who understands dressmaking, and will accept low wages in a respectable family. Also, a good laundress wishes a situation. Address W., Box No. 2,075 Post-office.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A REspectable young English woman, a situation as seamstress, or would take care of growing children; understands cutting and fitting children's clothes, plain dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing. Best of City reference. Call for two days, at No. 107 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant young woman, as seamstress and chambermaid, or seamstress and children's maid. May be heard of for two days, at No. 90 West 28th-st., first floor, back room.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant young woman as waitress in a private family: she understands her work thoroughly; can give satisfactory City reference from her last place. Call or address No. 49 University-place, for two days.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young girl, as waitress or chambermaid, or would have no objection to children. Inquire at No. 296 7th-av., in the fancy store. Can be seen until engaged.

AS WAITRESS OR LAUNDRESS.—WANTed, a situation, by a respectable young girl, as waitress or laundress. The best of City reference given. Apply at No. 177 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., for two days.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl, a situation to travel with a family going to Europe, California, or anywhere through the States; would be willing to take a place in the country as chambermaid, seamstress and nurse; willing to make herself generally useful; wages to suit the times. Apply at her present employers, No. 143 East 14th-st., for ELIZABETH SMITH.

FAMILY WASHING WANTED—BY A REspectable American woman, whose son is now in the army; would like to have gentlemen's or family washing and ironing, or would go out to work by the day; or to cook; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at any time at No. 119 East 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, the washing of a few gentlemen, or would do the washing of a private family by the week or month. Has the best of reference from her last place, where she has lived several years. Can be seen, till engaged, at No. 623 6th-av., near 36th-st., first floor.

PROTESTANT SERVANTS IN ALL CAPACIties, for City and country, with the best of recommendations, can be had at wages to suit the times, at the Manhattan Employment Office, No. 2 East 23d-st., near Broadway. A. M. SEE.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERvants will find the largest old established Institute on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, and American women. Mrs. FLOYD in attendance. Good places always ready.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable young man, in a private family, in town or country. Has the best City reference from his last employer, who can be seen at his place of business in the City. Address B. M., Box No. 199 *Times* Office, or Mr. Lowery, No. 923 Broadway, between 21st and 22d-sts.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable man, who thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of carriage and horses, and can produce the very best of references from some of the first families in the City. Call or address T. W., at the private stable No. 237 9th-st., or at Charles Waters' saddlery, No. 840 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—A GERMAN PROTESTANT man, who perfectly understands the care and management of horses and carriages, and is a first-class driver, desires a situation in the above capacity; has the best of reference from his last employer, and is willing to be generally useful in every respect. Call for GEORGE, at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a steady, reliable, single young man; has the best of City references as to capability; no objection to the country; is willing to make himself useful to his employer. Address B. M., at Mr. Stilling's harness store, Broadway, near 28th-st., or Box No. 206 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE SINGLE man wishes a situation as coachman; understands thoroughly the care and management of horses; is also an excellent driver; would go as a servant with an officer. Can give the best references. Address J. N., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY a respectable single man, as coachman; understands the care of horses thoroughly and is a good driver; has the best of references. Address L. J., Box No. 1,095 Post-office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable colored man, a situation as coachman; understands the care of horses; can drive well; or would go as porter. Can give the best references. Call at No. 243 8th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—A YOUNG MAN, OF good and industrious habits, wishes to engage as above; is a very careful and judicious driver; understands farming, gardening and stock managing of all kinds; has the best of reference. Call or address J., No. 609 Broadway, Room No. 7.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a man who has served seven years in his last place, a situation as coachman and groom; can produce the most satisfactory recommendations for honesty, sobriety and capability; will make himself useful in any other way where his services might be required. Address J. W., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A PROTestant man, of more than 20 years' experience and fully competent to give satisfaction in every branch of the business, with the best of reference, wishes employment in the above capacity in either town or country. Address, for two days, No. 122 7th-av.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTed by a young man (English) a situation; he is a thorough groom and coachman, and understands the care of horses well; is a very careful driver, and will make himself useful; has the best references. Address W. B., Box No. 129 *Times* Office. No objection to country.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation as farmer and gardener; understands the care of horses and stock in all its branches; the best of reference from his last employer. Address A. B., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant man desires a situation, in City or country; is a good coachman and groom; can milk; is a good vegetable gardener, and will be found fully competent to do any kind of work on a gentleman's place; is willing and obliging; wages moderate for the Winter; or would go as groom and servant with an officer to Washington; good references if required. Apply at No. 60 East 14th-st., two doors of Broadway, or address ROBERT, Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

AS PORTER OR FARM SERVANT.—A Protestant young man wishes a situation as porter or farm servant; he understands the management of cattle, &c., and can be well recommended for sobriety, honesty and carefulness. Address, for one week, No. 7 Cottage-place, near the old Penny Bridge, Brooklyn, or E. J., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

AS SALESMAN.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN of experience, a situation as salesman in a wholesale or retail grocery store; salary not as much of an object as a permanent situation; can give the best of City references. Address S. S. W., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, in a private family, by a young man, who thoroughly understands his business, and can be well recommended. Call or address WAITER, No. 104 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts., in the drug store.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young man, as waiter in a private family; understands his business perfectly well; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen or heard of, for two days, at No. 639 Broadway, in the grocery store.

THE ADVERTISER, WHO HAS HAD considerable experience, having been in charge of an officers' mess in the army for a long time, is desirous of obtaining a situation as steward of an officer's mess in the navy. Address J. C., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

PAPER.—A YOUNG MAN, 21 YEARS OLD, wants a situation in a paper mill or paper warehouse; understands cutting and making up writing-papers; has had four years' experience. Best of City reference. Address C. C., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, FOR A COMMISSION MERchant's office down town, a boy, respectably connected, and who can give good references; salary to commence $1 per week. Apply to Box No. 198 New-York Post-office.

A DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, A THOROUGHly competent dressmaker, in a small family. Best of recommendations required. Apply at No. 266 4th-av.

A SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A RESPECtable French girl as seamstress and wait upon two little girls. Apply, between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M., at No. 11 East 26th-st.

FARMER AND WIFE WANTED.—THE MAN must understand farming thoroughly, taking care of stock, building fences, &c.; the woman to take care of the dairy, see to the poultry, &c.; English, Scotch, or Swiss; without children. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

WANTED.—$500, HALF DOWN AND HALF from the proceeds of the business, will secure an interest in an old-established business, or a situation, on a liberal salary, with security for the money. Apply at No. 335 Broadway, Room No. 43.

DRY GOODS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., second door below 14th-st.,
Will commence opening on MONDAY, Dec. 9,
An immense stock of FANCY GOODS, ADAPTED for the HOLIDAYS. Those wishing to avoid the rush incidental to HOLIDAY WEEK, will do well to examine our stock BEFOREHAND.

Will also open from CASH AUCTIONS of last week,
1,000 BALMORAL SKIRTS, full width, very low,
1,000 LADIES' and MISSES' WHITE MERINO SKIRTS, very low.

To gain room for our HOLIDAY GOODS, we are closing our RIBBONS, VELVETS, BONNETS and SILKS, FRENCH FLOWERS, RUCHES, HEAD-DRESSES, LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, WHITE GOODS, MADE-UP UNDER-LINEN, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., at very low prices. R. H. MACY.

CLOAKS.
CLOSING SALE
PRICES REDUCED.
At E. LAMBERT & CO.'S, No. 447 Broadway, may be found a large and desirable assortment of
LADIES' WINTER CLOAKS,
which must positively be sold within the next eighteen days.

McKENNEES'
FASHIONABLE AND POPULAR HOOP-SKIRT AND DRESSMAKING ESTABLISHMENT.
No. 200 6th-av.,
between 13th and 14th sts.

R. H. MACY,
SELLS LADIES' DOLLAR KID GLOVES.
All colors and sizes, for 63 cents; free by mail, 69 cts.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
No connection with any other store in the City.

A BOLD STROKE.—NO. 379 BROADWAY, CORner of White-st., a blockaded importer's stock of
LADIES' AND GENTS' LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS
AND MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
is now offered to the public AT RETAIL, at prices never before heard of in this line and it is hoped never will be again.

$30,000 worth of Linen Handkerchiefs, embracing every variety of plain, hemstitched and embroidered, for men, women and children, from three cents to $3 each.

Elegant Embroidered Handkerchiefs at prices that will astonish all.

NECK TIES.

An immense stock from 5 to 50 cents each; nothing over 50 cents. Gents' Scarfs, in new and elegant designs, from 12 cents to $1—just one-third the usual prices. McClellan Scarfs—entirely new; an endless variety at 75 cents each; sold by all retailers at $1 50. Gloves, all kinds, from 12 to 60 cents. Fine Beaver Gloves at 50 cents—same as are sold regularly for $1.

GENTS' LINEN COLLARS.

5,000 dozen of the best three and four ply, latest styles, at $1 20 per dozen or 10 cents each—warranted to be the same as are sold everywhere at $2@$3. Hosiery, Shirts, Undershirts and Drawers, traveling Shirts, all at prices that will convince buyers that we are in earnest. Open evenings.

Everything marked in plain figures.

AT DEPERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY, all kinds of Children's Cloaks, Dresses, Blankets, Sacques, Chemises, Infants' Waists, Aprons, Bibs, Baskets, Infants' Caps, Zouave and Garibaldi Costumes, &c., ready-made and made to order. Ladies' Embroidered Chemises and Night-gown Yokes; also, Ladies' ready-made Chemises, Night-gowns, Night-caps, Breakfast-caps, Zouave Chemisettes, Fluted Handkerchiefs, &c.

ZEPHYR WORSTED, 12 1-2 CENTS; nice fitting corsets, 75 cents; skirts, 50 cents, (best steel.) Also, a large assortment of dress trimmings, velvets, buttons, and small wares, &c. N. B.—Alexander's Gloves. Yarn for soldiers' socks at 75c. per pound. At ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 18th-st., east side.

FURS.

FURS! FURS!!—FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—$150,000 worth of Ladies' Rich Furs must be sold, regardless of cost, comprising real Hudson Bay Sables, Mink, Stone, and Fitch Marten, Ermine, Siberian Squirrel, &c., in Circular Cloaks, Carriage Capes, Victorines, Muffs, Cuffs, &c. The whole stock must be sold by the 1st of January, in order to effect a clearance. No reasonable offer refused.
P. H. PHILLIPS, No. 279 Grand-st., N. Y.
N. B.—A large assortment of Sleigh Robes, Gents' Collars, &c.

CHOICE FURS. NO. 49 BROADWAY. Opening at retail of an entirely new stock of Sable, Mink, and other choice furs, in the most desirable styles, much below usual prices. S. GOGE,
Practical Furrier

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—AS WE WERE the first to introduce the "Union Prize Stationery and Recipe Package and Envelope" to the public, and having gone to considerable expense in perfecting such arrangements as to give the best article for the least money, we have obtained
A COPYRIGHT
for our unequaled article according to law in such case provided. Therefore all
BASE IMITATORS
are cautioned against
INFRINGING ON OUR RIGHTS,
as they will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.
RICKARDS & CO., No. 102 Nassau-st.

DIARIES FOR 1862—ALL SIZES AND styles, for sale by the publishers,
FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

MACHINERY, &C.

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR MACHINES.—Messrs. Aspinwall & Woolsey's patent.—GEORGE B. HARTSON, No. 111 East 42d-st., continues to execute orders, and gives his personal attention to the erection of the above machines, and will also furnish plans and estimates for complete sugar refineries, with all the latest improvements.

STEAM ENGINES.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT on stock, from 5 to 100 horse-power. Also portables of various sizes, and finest quality, for sale at our works at Paterson, N. J., or at depôt and store No. 13 Dey-st., New-York. Also flax, hemp, and rope machinery made to order. TODD & RAFFERTY.

FURNITURE.

ROBERT PATON,
Manufacturer of School Furniture, No. 24 Grove-st., between Bleecker and Bedford sts., New-York.

A COT, LOUNGE, CHAIR AND MATTRESS all in one piece; size when folded 4 by 6 inches square and two feet long; army trunks, camp-chests, camp-stools, &c. GURLEY & BRADY, No. 412 Broadway.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, &c., bought for ready money at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

THE PISTON PIPE (PATENT APPLIED FOR) can now be supplied to the trade in any quantity. It is the most convenient Pipe in existence, as it may be carried in the vest pocket, and yet will hold as much tobacco as any ordinary Pipe. Has so far been sold in this City only, where it found a most rapid sale in the hands of peddlers, some of them selling 10 to 20 dozen per day. Retail price, 25 cents. A sample package, on which $2 may be cleared, will be sent to any address on receipt of $1. Address the inventor at No. 151 Canal-st., New-York.
N. B.—Country editors copying the above and promising a subsequent notice, will be sent one dozen of the article gratis.

FINANCIAL.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 53 Exchange-place,
Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

ADJUSTMENT OF CLAIMS ON THE GOVERNMENT.

Claims upon the War and Navy Departments; the Treasury; Pension, Land and Census Bureaux; and the accounts of Army, Navy and Mail Contractors adjusted in person by our resident agent in Washington,
Hon. HORATIO KING,
late Postmaster-General of the United States.
JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office,
where claims are made up and forwarded to Washington daily.

CONTRACTORS' BILLS

For Army and Navy supplies collected cheaply and expeditiously, or purchased on favorable terms, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until FRIDAY, Dec. 20, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000) of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 372 of the laws of 1860, and as amended by chapter 181 of the laws of 1861, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Oct. 4, 1861, for increasing the supply of Croton Water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within six days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City. ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Nov. 19, 1861.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, TREASURY OFFICE, HARTFORD, Nov. 20, 1861.

SALE OF STATE STOCKS.—SEALED PROposals for the purchase of $1,200,000 of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut, will be received at the Office of the Treasurer in Hartford, until the 20th day of December, at noon, when said proposals will be opened in the presence of such bidders as may choose to attend, and the bonds awarded to the highest bidders.

The proposals must be accompanied with certificates of deposit or certified checks on solvent Banks in the States of Connecticut or Massachusetts [illegible] ty of New-York of 5 per cent. of the amount [illegible] held as security for the faithful fulfillm[illegible] and returned to the owners on their order.

It is provided that no bid shall be accepted at less than the par value of the bonds, and full payment, in funds current in New-York and Boston, will be required within 20 days after notice of acceptance.

The bonds are in denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000, are dated July 1, 1861, and payable at the Treasurer's Office, in twenty years from date, or at any time after the expiration of 10 years, at the pleasure of the General Assembly, with 6 per cent. coupons attached, payable at the same place in January and July of each year.

This issue completes the $2,000,000 authorized by Act of the General Assembly, at their May Session, and as the State has no public debt, would be met in full by a tax of less than one per cent. on the Grand List of the State.
EZRA DEAN, State Treasurer.
HARTFORD, Nov. 21, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their Office in New-York this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS per share upon the Scrip Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, be and the same is hereby called payable on the twentieth day of January, 1862; and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the Office of the Company in that City; and on the Stock registered in London, at the Office of Messrs ROBERT BENSON & Co., London; and that parties desiring to pay their assessment in London, may pay the same at a rate of exchange sufficient to produce five dollars per share to the Company in the City of New-York.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 15th January next, and reopened on the 20th day of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.
The eighty-dollar certificates to be returned on payment of the above.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.
CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.
Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.
We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.
RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF THE ASSENTING CREDITORS OF THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE R. R. Co., No. 29 William-st.

HOLDERS OF LAND GRANT, AND OF 2d Mortgage Eastern Division, Bonds, not deposited with the Trustees, under the agreement of Oct. 3, 1861, before the 21st of December, 1861, are hereby notified that they will be required to pay in cash an assessment on all bonds presented to us, for the benefit of that agreement, after that date, for the purpose of paying expenses incurred by delay and litigation. By order of the Trustees.
Dec. 9, 1861. N. A. COWDREY, Sec.

FIFTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND—BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held at their office, No. 46 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1861, it was—

Resolved, That the usual Dividend of Ten (10) per cent. be paid upon the capital stock of the Company, on and after the 2d day of January next, out of the profits for the last six months, leaving a balance of said earnings of 3½ per cent., which is added to the surplus fund.
By order, WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1861.

HOLDERS OF THE STOCK OF THIS company, as registered upon the books of the company at the close of business on the 15th day of January, 1862, will be entitled to Canceled Bonds Scrip for five dollars upon each share of stock held by them deliverable on or after the 1st day of February next; and parties holding certificates are hereby notified to have the same registered in their own names on or before the said 15th day of January. THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Tenders for the sale of $33,000 Second Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company will be received up to the 16th of December inst, by the undersigned Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the extinguishment of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company. Tenders may be made for the whole or any portion of this sum.
SAMUEL SLOAN,
EDWARD JONES,
J. B. JOHNSTON.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at their office, on the 20th day of December, instant.
The Transfer Books will be closed on the afternoon of the 11th inst., and reopened on the morning of Saturday, the 21st inst. FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable on and after the 20th of December. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 20th inst., inclusive. R. T. COMPTON, President.
THEO. BROWNING, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at the office, No. 66 Wall-st., on and after MONDAY, Dec. 2, 1861. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared an interest dividend of (4) four per cent., payable on demand. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

$8.000 WANTED, ON A FIRST MORTGAGE of real estate in Herkimer County, worth $30,000. An opportunity for safer investment seldom offers, the security being good beyond all contingencies, and the amount wanted being so small compared with the value of the property. Address ELWOOD, Box No. 3742, Post-office, New-York.

TO TRUSTEES AND GUARDIANS.—$6,000 wanted on bond and mortgage on good productive property in Brooklyn. Interest payable quarterly and in advance. Apply to JOHN B. GARDINER, No. 141 Joralemon-st., corner of Court, or address Box No. 94 Post-office.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF MILWAUKEE CITY Bonds, issued to the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company, may exchange the same for Second Preferred Stock of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company, by applying to W. SCHALL & CO., Nos. 58 and 60 Exchange-place.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by BIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO CAPITALISTS.—MONEY INVESTED FOR Capitalists on Bond and Mortgage, without charge to the parties having money to loan. CLARK & GODDARD, No. 85 Cedar-st., American Exchange Bank Building.

APPROVED BILLS FOR SUPPLIES FURNished the War and Navy Departments cashed by
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

FINANCIAL.

INCOME BONDS BUFFALO STATE LINE RAILROAD COMPANY cashed by H. T. MORGAN & CO., William-st., at 98 cents.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (80th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c.

By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Ex-Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 831 Broadway, or of the author, at No. 658 Broadway.

TRIESEMAR.—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETters patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM. TRIESMAR No. 2 completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copaiva and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms; obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, forwarded to any part of the world. Attendance and consultation from 11 to 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. Barrow, from
WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York,
And J. WORTHINGTON,
No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*
Mailed by Richardson, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

A PERFECT CURE IS GUARANTEED.—A radical cure is always effected by Dr. WARD, who cures, besides, in half the usual time and at half the charge. His office for the protection and effectual treatment of those suffering under certain diseases, is at No. 12 Laight-st., where he continually attends, and will be found a friend and qualified physician to all applying.

COUGHS! COUGHS! COUGHS!—"OH! dear! How can I cure this dreadful cough?" There is but one certain remedy. Send 25 cents (no stamps) for a box of my VEGETABLE COUGH PILLS. The cure is positive, permanent and effectual; if not, money returned. Address Dr. WHITWELL, New-York City.

HO, YOUNG MAN!—YOU CAN NEVER BE cured by medicine. What you need is information. Knowledge is power. Read a tract I will send you for a dime, (no stamps,) and learn how you may avoid ruin without a doctor. LA ROY SUNDERLAND, Boston, Mass.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY—DECEMBER AND JANUARY—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer, HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, Dec. 13, 2 P. M.	Friday, Dec. 13, 12½ P. M.
Saturday, Dec. 14, 2 P. M.	Monday, Dec. 16, 7½ A. M.
Monday, Dec. 16, 2 P. M.	Tuesday, Dec. 17, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 17, 2½ P. M.	Wednesday, Dec. 18, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Dec. 19, 9 A. M.	Friday, Dec. 20, 8½ A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 21, 10½ A. M.	Monday, Dec. 23, 8½ A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 24, 9 A. M.	Tuesday, Dec. 24, 12½ P. M.
Wednesday, Dec. 25, 9 A. M.	Wednesday, Dec. 25, 1½ P. M.
Thursday, Dec. 26, 10 A. M.	Thursday, Dec. 26, 1½ P. M.
Friday, Dec. 27, 10½ A. M.	Friday, Dec. 27, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Dec. 28, 2 P. M.	Monday, Dec. 30, 7½ A. M.
Monday, Dec. 30, 2 P. M.	Tuesday, Dec. 31, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 31, 2:20 P. M.	Thursday, Jan. 2, 8½ A. M.
Friday, Jan. 3, 7 A. M.	Friday, Jan. 3, 10 A. M.
Saturday, Jan. 4, 11 A. M.	Monday, Jan. 6, 8½ A. M.

The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch, five minutes before HIGHLAND LIGHT.
Fare to Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's stages and steamers, 35 cents through. Tickets on the boat.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE TRAVELER leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for morning trains. CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Train for Meriden and Hartford leaves New-Haven at 11 P. M.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the firm of COX & POWERS is this day dissolved by mutual consent. EDWIN COX will settle all outstanding business and sign the name of the firm in liquidation. EDWIN COX,
BATAVIA, N.Y. Dec. 7, 1861. JAS. E. POWERS.

The business formerly conducted under the firm of COX & POWERS, at 54 Main-st., Batavia, N.Y., will be continued by the undersigned on his own account.
BATAVIA, N. Y., Dec. 7, 1861. EDWIN COX.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Commissioners of Pilots, held this day, pilot G. G. MESSERVE was suspended, for intemperance, from performing the duties of pilot of the port of New-York by the way of Sandy Hook during the pleasure of the Board. All persons employing him as such will be subject to the penalties of the law. By order,
F. PERKINS, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.

LOCKWOOD BROS. & UNDERHILL,
Auctioneers,
No. 29 Murray and No. 33 Warren-st.,
Will include in their sale of
THIS DAY, DEC. 13, 1861,
A large and attractive line of
OF
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
All fresh and desirable goods, manufactured this season for fine City trade.
ALSO,
250 ARMY REGULATION JACKETS, PANTS AND OVERCOATS.
ALSO,
A line of Paris made FANCY SILK NECK-TIES.
ALSO,
An Invoice of Superior English Pearl Shirt Buttons.
This sale will also include desirable Invoices of Silks, Merinos, Dress Goods, Linens, Embroideries, Domestics, Woolens, Hosiery, Shirts and Drawers, Buck Gloves and Gauntlets. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
FINE OIL PAINTINGS,
By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, the 13th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, a collection of fine original oil paintings, among which will be found:

A LARGE MARINE	by	P. MANZONI.
THE FRIGATE ST. LAWRENCE SINKING THE PREBLE	by	P. MANZONI.
THE SIEGE OF DUNKIRK, A. D. 1600	by	HUCHTENBERG.
THE PRINCE OF ORANGE AT THE BATTLE OF BREDA	by	WOUVERMANS.
THE LETTER	by	DE SLACHE.
TWO FINE PICTURES	by	VAN SEVERDONCK.
LANDSCAPE	by	P. MANZONI.
COAST SCENES	by	P. MANZONI.

And many other fine paintings, by Manzoni, Blachard, Redig and other well-known artists. The paintings are now on exhibition, and will be peremptorily sold without reserve.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF
SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, on SATURDAY, Dec. 14, at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, the stock of one of the first cabinet makers in the City, consisting in part of elegant solid carved and plain rosewood parlor suites, elegant black walnut library and dining-room suites in reps, magnificent rosewood round-cornered bedsteads and bureaus, do. in black walnut, finished in oil; rosewood and walnut secretary and library bookcases, elegant rosewood etageres, carved walnut buffets and extension tables, walnut hall racks and chairs, and other elegant furniture. The above furniture is all of the very best manufacture, and will be positively sold by order of the assignee. The particular attention of those in want of elegant furniture is respectfully requested to this sale.
J. B. FREEMAN, Assignee.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
PEW IN CALVARY CHURCH.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 13th inst., at 2 o'clock, at his salesroom, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, executor's sale of Pew No. 132 Calvary Church, on the middle aisle, to be positively sold, without reserve, by order of W. JEFFRAY, Executor of Isaac Gibson, deceased.

R. T. HAZELL, Auctioneer.
SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE,
SOLD BY ORDER OF THE
UNITED STATES PRIZE COMMISSIONERS.
WHITTEMORE & HAZELL will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, Dec. 14, at 12 o'clock M., at the Union stores, (one door north of Hamilton Ferry,) Brooklyn,
ONE THOUSAND BARRELS SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE,
in lots to suit purchasers.
E. H. OWEN, } U S.
HENRY H. ELLIOTT, } Prize Com's.
WHITTEMORE & HAZELL,
Auctioneers,
Store No. 158 Broadway.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF WINES, LIBRARY PAINTINGS, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 14, at 11 o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., administrator's sale of very rare and superior old wines, brandies, clarets, hocks, &c., paintings and library, being the effects of a well-known resident of New-York, recently deceased, and removed from his late residence to our store for convenience of sale, consisting of very fine old brandies, in cask, demijohn and bottle; old Otard, Dupuy & Co., Perritt & Castillion, vintage of 1846 and 1850; very old rye whisky, in demijohn, Scotch whisky, in bottle, do.; rum and Arrack, superior old Brazilian Comet Sherry, Royal Crown, Amontillado, Manzanilla and Romano Sherry; old brandy and dry Madeira, in bottle; old port, in bottle; Barton and Guestier and Johnson's Lafayette, Larose and Latour Clarets, vintage of 1851; Nuitts, Pomard and Chamberti Burgundies; Hockheimer, Rudesheimer Marcobrunner, Hocks, and other fine wines, in small lots, many of which are very old and rare, purchased by the late owner, for his own use, regardless of cost. Also, several fine old paintings, two of which cost over $1,000 each; two fine pictures by George Morland, two fine pictures by I. H. Lazarus, painted to order for the late owner. Also, a large number of fine works on miscellaneous subjects, being a portion of this private library, all of which will positively be sold without reserve, by order of the executors. Paintings and books can be seen two days before the sale, and wines on the morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, Dec. 13, at 10½ o'clock, at the Salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., elegant household furniture, the property of a gentleman declining housekeeping, all made to order and of the most costly and desirable description, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of velvet, Aubusson and Brussels carpets, buhl cabinets and tables, rosewood parlor suites, richly carved and covered in silk brocatel; elegant carved rosewood 7-octave piano, of beautiful tone and finish, cost $450, with unexpired guarantee; elegant carved rosewood suite, covered in heavy ribbed silk brocatel; elegant carved rosewood centre tables, with statuary tops, made by Roux; rosewood hat-stands, &c.; elegant enameled bedroom suites, in various styles; very fine etageres, arm-chairs, covered in morocco; hair and spring mattresses, rosewood bedroom furniture, armoire-a-glace, black walnut bedroom furniture, mahogany do., rich centre tables, dining-room of carved oak, extension table and chairs, do. buffet, china and glassware, hall stands and tables, chairs to match; with other valuable furniture, including kitchen ware. To be sold without reserve.
Also, an invoice of clothing, consisting of overcoats, pants, vests, vest patterns, business coats, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE BOOKS AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18, 1861, at 10½ o clock, at the salesroom, No. 3 Pine-st., by order of administratrix, the entire private library of the late D. Lynch Lawrence, comprising about 2,500 volumes, among which may be found: Vernon Gallery, by Hall; Wilkie Gallery, Gems of British Art, Royal Gems, Hogarth's Tableaus, Smith's Ancient Costumes, Indian Tribes of North America, by McKinney; Richardson's Correspondence, British Essayists, Washington's Writ ngs, by Sparks; Rees' Cyclopedia, Finden's Tableaus, Travels in North America, by Maximilian; Humboldt's Melastomes, Boswell's Johnson, Antiquities of England, very old; Life of Christ, very old; Life of Washington Irving, Works of Daniel Webster, Memoirs of Napoleon, Hildreth's United States, Highland Clans, by Logan; Audubon on Birds and Quadrupeds, Voltaire's Works, Ireland's Hogarth, the Works of Cooper, Fielding, Sterne, Josephus, Burke, Goldsmith, Cowper, and various other well-known authors. Catalogues at the auctioneer's office.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT ROSEWOOD, POLISHED CHES-NUT, OILED WALNUT, AND OAK, PARLOR, LIBRARY, DINING AND CHAMBER FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—DANIEL A. MATHEWS will sell at auction THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 11 o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., between Fulton and John sts., a very large assortment of first-class furniture, comprising superb rosewood parlor suites in brocatelle, etageres, centre tables, fine library and dining-room suites in reps and plush, elegant polished chesnut and oiled walnut chamber suites, buffets, extension tables, &c. I would call the particular attention of those in want of the very best furniture to this sale, as every article will be guaranteed as represented.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF MADE UP FURS—Sold to pay advances, without reserve, being the stock of a wholesale dealer. A. M. CRISTALAR, No. 23 Bowery, will sell THIS DAY, (Friday,) 13th inst., at 10½ o'clock, a large and valuable assortment, comprising Mink, Sable, Fitch and Mountain Marten, Siberian Squirrel and Stone Marten full, half and three-quarter Capes, Victorines, Cuffs and Muffs, in great variety; also children's Furs, Gloves, Collars, &c.; together with a large lot of Wolf, Bear, Fox and other Sleigh and Lap Robes. Terms cash.

A. B. CHAPMAN & Co., Auctioneers.
AUCTION SALE.—MAGNIFICENT HOUSEhold furniture, THIS DAY, (Friday,) at the private residence of A. S. Maynard, Esq., No. 48 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., at 11 o'clock, comprising rosewood, mahogany and black-walnut parlor, chamber and oak dining-room furniture, rosewood piano-forte, suits of mirrors, curtains, bronzes, ornaments, paintings, velvet and Brussels carpets, bedding, &c. Also, basement and kitchen furniture.

BANGS, MERWIN & Co., Auctioneers.
AUCTION SALE OF A PAIR OF MAGIC LANTERNS, (lenses 5 inches,) capable of producing a picture 20 feet in diameter, with apparatus for dissolving views, and slides representing scenes and heroes of the present war. Is well adapted for public exhibitions. Sale SATURDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at BANGS, MERWIN & CO., Nos. 592 and 594 Broadway.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S SON, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE—IN CONTINUATION.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S SON will continue the sale of Messrs. J. & C. Berrian's stock of housekeeping goods, &c., at No. 601 Broadway, THIS DAY (Friday,) Dec. 13, commencing with lot No. 810 on the catalogue. Terms cash.

A. H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
FURNITURE AND BOOK SALE—AT AUCtion, on FRIDAY, 13th inst., by A. H. MULLER, at No. 227 West 34th-st., rosewood and mahogany sofas, tête a-tête, chairs, two mahogany bookcases, Brussels carpet, &c. Also, an assortment of valuable and interesting books.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—TO PERSONS OUT OF HEALTH. For delightful climate see advertisement of Vineland Farms.

DENTISTRY.

DR. WAIT & SON, NO. 5 BOND-ST., NEAR Broadway, continues to extract teeth under the *New Chemically Purified Chloroform*, with perfect success, *without pain or danger*. Superior sets inserted from $10 to $25, and warranted. Bone and amalgum, 50 cents. Gold fillings from $1 to $3. Refer to Drs. Wooster, Pond, Webb and Gilchrist, Rev. Drs. Ferris, Burchard and others.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec'r. 11.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, December 18.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, December 25.
AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 1.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, January 8.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 15.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.
By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States are required to provide themselves with passports before they will be allowed on board the steamer.
Passengers will not be subjected to any trouble or delay in procuring them if they call for instructions at the Company's Offices, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
CITY OF BALTIMORE .... SATURDAY, Dec. 14
KANGAROO .... SATURDAY, Dec. 21
CITY OF NEW-YORK .... SATURDAY, Dec. 28
And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.
These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.
For further information apply, in Liverpool, to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on

TUESDAY ...... Jan. 7, 1862	MONDAY .... March 3
TUESDAY ...... Feb. 4, 1862	SATURDAY .... March 29

Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 60
All persons leaving the United States are required to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship HANSA, H. J. VON SANTEN, commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Dec. 21, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success*.
They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.
But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.
List and price of
HUMPHREYS HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

No.	Price of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhoea of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathings	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Douloureux	25
9	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	25
12	Cures Leucorrhoea or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eye lids, Failing or weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, old in the Head, Influenza	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children	50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Prurious Itching or Irritation	50
32	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICES

Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco case and Book	$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.
Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.
Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.
N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-st., which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.
His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

INSURANCE.

CONTINENTAL
INSURANCE COMPANY,
CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Office, No. 102 Broadway, between Wall and Pine sts.
Stock Capital, (all paid in,) $500,000
Assets, Nov. 1, 1861 1,047,436
Liabilities 14,550
Insures Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture, Rents, Leases, and other insurable property, at the lowest rates consistent with security, and divides
THREE-FOURTHS OF THE NET PROFITS
of the business annually to holders of its policies, in scrip bearing interest.

1st Dividend to customers,	July 9, 1857,	33⅓	per cent.
2d "	" 8, '58,	50	"
3d "	" 14, '59,	50	"
4th "	" 12, '60,	45	"
5th "	" 5, '61,	35	"

GEORGE T. HOPE, Pres.
H. H. LAMPORT, Sec.
CYRUS PECK, Assist. Sec.

FOR SALE—TO PEOPLE WITH SMALL INcomes. For cottage homes and small farms see advertisement of Vineland.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Under the management of Messrs. Fox and Lingard.
Treasurer .... Mr. G. C. Howard
In consequence of the
PRODIGIOUS SUCCESS
And absolutely unexampled applause
With which the
ACT OF ZAMPILLAEROSTATION
Has been received, the management beg to announce that
MR. WILLIAM HANLON,
Will appear in it both on
FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 13 and 14,
When the
G. L. FOX TROOP OF PANTOMIMISTS
Will make their appearance in the
ADMIRABLE RAVEL PANTOMIME,
LES QUATRES AMANS,
After which
WILLIAM HANLON
Will appear in his
UNRIVALED ACT OF
ZAMPILLAEROSTATION,
To be succeeded by
THE GRAND SPECTACULAR PANTOMIME,
L'OGRE;
Or,
LE PETIT JEAN,
Written and composed by G. L. FOX.
A GRAND ORCHESTRA
Will be conducted by .... Mr. CHARLES KOPPITZ
Valse de Zampillaerostation .... ALFRED HANLON
POPULAR PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Parquette and Balcony .... 50 Cents.
WHERE SECURED SEATS MAY BE OBTAINED WITHOUT ANY EXTRA CHARGE.
Seats in the Private Boxes .... 75 Cents.
Amphitheatre .... 25 Cents.
The Box-Office will be open on Monday, and each succeeding day, from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Entrances in Broadway and in 13th-st.
Performances terminate before 11 o'clock.
THIS FRIDAY EVENING,
Nineteenth night of the successful and attractive
NEW COMEDY
MAGIC MARRIAGE.
MAGIC MARRIAGE.
By C. GAYLOR, Esq.
Principal characters by
MR. LESTER WALLACK,
MR. C. FISHER,
MR. FLOYD,
MR. REYNOLDS,
MR. PARSLOE,
MRS. HOEY,
MISS MORANT.
Concluding with the laughable afterpiece of
HE'S NOT A-MISS.
In which MISS MARY GANNON
MISS MILLER,
MR. REYNOLDS,
MR. JOHN SEFTON,
MR. BROWNE
and MR. PARKES will perform.

WINTER GARDEN.
Those delightful delineators of Irish and Yankee life,
MR. & MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
Offer yet another change of performance, presenting for the first time the beautiful Irish drama of
WILLIE REILLY.
Mr. Williams .... as .... Willie Reilly
Mrs. Williams .... as .... Mary Moriarty
To be followed by
AN HOUR IN SEVILLE.
In which Mrs. Williams will sustain ten different characters with superb variety of costume.
To conclude with the drama of
PHELIM O'DONNELL.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
BENEFIT AND LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
Of the distinguished American tragedian,
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT.
Last night but one of those
EMINENT TRAGIC ARTISTES,
Mr. & Mrs. J. W. WALLACK, Jr,
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, Dec. 13, 1861.
Shakspeare's grand historical play (in 5 acts) of
JULIUS CÆSAR.
BRUTUS .... E. L. DAVENPORT.
CASSIUS .... J. W. WALLACK, Jr.
MARK ANTONY .... G. C. BONIFACE.
PORTIA .... Mrs. J. W. WALLACK, Jr.
To conclude with a favorite drama.

GIGNOUX'S
INDIAN SUMMER IN VIRGINIA,
On exhibition at
SCHAUS' NEW GALLERY, No. 749 Broadway.
Admission 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 16, 1861, grand patriotic entertainment for the benefit of our soldiers, by forty young ladies and gentlemen, in national costume, representing the Union, past, present and future. Admission 25 cents. Doors open at 6½, commence at 7½ o'clock.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depot.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday, Oct. 28, the NAUSHON will leave New-York at 3 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:50 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany. (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M. Sundays (included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M., for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M. and 12:05, 4:25 and 6:05 P. M.; for Munsey at 4:25 P. M., and for Sufferns at 9:15 A. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY DWELLING No. 22 West Washington-place. Contains all the modern improvements. It is in a most desirable neighborhood, and has just been put in complete order throughout. Will be sold on moderate terms, and immediate possession given. Apply at No. 29 Maiden-lane, WEYMAN & GODDARD.

COUNTRY SEATS, FARMS AND CITY HOUSES—Harlem lots and Brooklyn Property—For sale or exchange. Furnished or unfurnished houses to rent or for sale. Also, stores for sale or to rent. Also, houses for sale on 5th-av., from $10,000 to $100,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

FOR SALE AND TO LET.—A STORE TO LET on 8th-av., 18x65; also, two shop rooms, one 18x25, and one 25x40 in 33d-st.; and several houses and lots for sale in different parts of the City, at very low prices; also, a fine place at Mount Vernon, will trade for City property. Apply to WILLIAM BEDELL, No. 177 West 33d-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A GOOD farm or country seat, a mansion house 50x50, lot over 200 feet deep; located near the Heights of Brooklyn and Montague Ferry; one of the best built houses in Brooklyn; house cost over $20,000 to build. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—TO ENGLISH FARMERS AND fruit growers. Soil resembles a good part of England. See advertisement of Vineland.

TO LET.

TO LET—A HALF OF A NICE ENGLISH BASEment house, furnished, viz.: first and second floors with kitchen, with all modern conveniences, to let; beautiful location; rent $20 a month. Inquire at No. 10 West 52d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY, ATTIC AND BASEment house, with under-cellar, in Bedford-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Rent very low. Apply to PETER A. BERT, Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house No 67 West 31st-st., near 6th-av., with gas fixtures and modern improvements. Apply to H. H. RICE, No. 18 City Hall, second story.

STEAM-POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Rooms, 200x45 feet; engines, 1,000 horse-power.
SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET—TWO STORES, NOS. 777 AND 777½ 6th-av. Rent $200—$225 with back room—between 44th and 45th sts. Apply at No. 109 Pearl-st.

TO LET—THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE NO. 99 Powers-st., Brooklyn. Inquire at No. 22 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, or No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, (Americans,) for a quiet home, two to four rooms, plainly furnished, or partly furnished for housekeeping, in a private American family. Rent must be low, in accordance with the times. Address MARSHALL, Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

HOUSE WANTED.—TO PURCHASE OR lease, a strictly first-class house, not basement, either on or very near 5th-av., below 23d-st., at a price to suit the times. Address, with particulars, Box No. 1,974 Post-Office.

COAL.

COAL.—PEACH ORCHARD, LEHIGH AND LOcust Mountain, warranted to be pure articles. Also, superior Liverpool Orrel and English house Cannel, of late importations—all at lowest market prices
HENRY REEVE,
Corner Canal and Centre and corner Jane and West sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
BARNUM HAS CAPTURED FIVE WHALES!
BARNUM HAS CAPTURED FIVE WHALES!
AT A COST OF $17,000!
AT A COST OF $17,000!
Including the entire outlay for their exhibition, and
ONLY ONE REMAINS ALIVE!
ONLY ONE REMAINS ALIVE!
and how long he will continue to live no one knows. So
NO TIME IS TO BE LOST!
by those who would see him.
MAY NOT LIVE A WEEK.
There should be no delay. Come then at once, look at him
SWIMMING ABOUT HIS ARTIFICIAL OCEAN,
and say if it is not worth more than the price of admission to the entire Museum to see him alone. But in addition is also to be seen
THE LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
THE LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
from the River Nile, in Egypt.
The 200 EDUCATED WHITE RATS,
30 LIVING MONSTER SNAKES,
THE MAMMOTH GRIZZLY BEAR SAMSON,
THE NINE LARGE SPECKLED BROOK-TROUT,
AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, SEAL, &c., &c.
THE GREAT DRAMA THE EARL'S DAUGHTER,
This AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock; this EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.
Admission to all, 25 cents; Children under 10, 15 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAST NIGHTS
OF THE
GREAT UNION BURLESQUE,
THE
SEVEN SONS,
Which, having been played
NINETY NIGHTS,
And witnessed by
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND
PEOPLE,
Must be
SPEEDILY WITHDRAWN,
To make room for several novelties which are in active preparation.
Doors open at 6¾; commence at 7½ o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
STICKNEY'S GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 13.
ELEGANT DISPLAY OF HORSEMANSHIP,
By the great riders,
EATON STONE, Mast. R. STICKNEY, LUKE RIVERS,
MONS. DE BACH.
Astounding Gymnastic and Athletic Exercises, by the
HERNANDEZ BROTHERS,
Assisted by the famous Acrobatic Troupe.
LITTLE BO-PEEP will be performed on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, for the convenience of families and schools.

UNCEASING WONDERS.
At the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS AND ANATOMY, No. 563 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.s', New-York. Just added to this large, superb and world-famed collection, a perfect freak of nature, a monster Child, with two heads, four legs and three arms. In conjunction with this interesting sight, there are wonders of an unsurpassable and thrilling nature. At one glance is seen 1,700 parts of the human body. The institution has been pronounced, by the many thousands who crowd to it daily, to have a truly moral tendency.
Lectures daily on interesting scientific and pathological subjects.
Open, for gentlemen only, from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

GALLERY OF PAINTING AND SCULPTURE.
LOCATION OF THE OLD DUSSELDORF, NO. 548 BROADWAY.
CHURCH'S NIAGARA.
NIAGARA IN WINTER, by GIGNOUX.
BIERSTADT'S ROCKY MOUNTAINS.
THE COUNTERFEIT NOTE, by HUNTINGTON.
DOVER CLIFFS, by SHAVER, Sr.
CRAWFORD'S DANCING JENNY, and the DEAD PEARL DIVER, by AKERS.
In addition to more than one hundred other works of art.
Admission, 10 cents.
The entire profits to be give to the Society for improving the condition of the Poor. TIFFANY & CO.

IRVING HALL. IRVING HALL.
MR. GUSTAVUS GEARY
Has the honor of announcing that his
GRAND ANNUAL CONCERT
Will take place in the above hall, on
THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, Dec. 19,
Assisted by several of the leading Artists of this City.
Full particulars duly announced.

NOW OPEN,
THE SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION
OF THE
ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY,
At the Galleries of the Studio Building,
No. 15 10th-st., near 5th-av.
Admission, 25 cents; Season tickets, 50 cents.

BANJO TAUGHT—BANJO TAUGHT,
MR. GEORGE C. DOBSON,
THE KING BANJOIST OF AMERICA,
will guarantee to make the pupil a proficient performer on the Banjo for the sum of $5. Call and satisfy yourself in regard to Mr. DOBSON'S ability as a performer and a teacher. GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 68 Christopher-st., a few doors of 4th-st., New-York.

ELEVENTH WEEK.—CAPTAIN WILLIAMS' WHALING VOYAGE, upper saloon of Hope Chapel, EVERY EVENING, (Saturdays excepted,) at 7¾ o'clock, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock. Admission 25 cents. Children 13 cents.

LECTURES.

CANNON AND BALLS,
DR. ROBERT A. FISHER,
of New-Haven, has generously consented to deliver his celebrated LECTURE, illustrated by a series of
BRILLIANT CHEMICAL EXPERIMENTS,
ON
GUNPOWDER, CANNON AND PROJECTILES,
for the benefit of the Funds of the United States Sanitary Commission.
At the Cooper Institute,
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 13,
Giving full descriptions, aided by MODELS and EXPERIMENTS of
GUNS, HOWITZERS, MORTARS, RIFLED CANNONS AND THEIR PROJECTILES.
As Dr. FISHER renders his services gratuitously, every dollar received will go to the relief of
THE SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.
The Commission (receiving no salary) depend alone upon the free and patriotic offerings of the people, for the aid they can render the army. This lecture will afford a rare treat to all who will attend.
"I was sick, and ye visited me."
"Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me."
TICKETS TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
A package of ten $2. For sale at Sibell's No. 12 Wall-st.; at Randolph's bookstore, No. 683 Broadway, and at the door.
Doors open at 7. To comence at 7¾ o'clock.

A LECTURE.—SUBJECT: JERUSALEM.—BY Rev. W. H. FERRIS, in the 24th-st. Mission Church, near 9th-av., on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 13, at 7½ o'clock, for the exclusive benefit of said Church. Tickets, 10 cents—to be had at the door. Come and hear him.

FARMS.

FARMS FOR SALE IN DUTCHESS COUNTY.—A farm of 20½ acres, situated about half a mile east of Hart's Village, and 16 miles from Poughkeepsie, and 8 miles from the Harlem Railroad Dépôt, at Dover Plains. The mail stage passes to and from Poughkeepsie daily. A good boarding and day school within about 1½ miles, and meetings of different persuasions within a short distance. The dwelling-house is nearly new and modern built, 26 feet front by 36 feet deep on the ground. The first floor consists of a hall, two good-sized parlors, with an extension room connected by sliding doors; a lodging-room, bath-room, and water closet. Second floor, four good-sized lodging rooms, with large garret above, a wing attached to the main building for dining-room and library, with two good lodging rooms, and store room above, with a private stairway. A large cellar under the whole. A kitchen, wash-room and milk-room, with water constantly running into the wash-room, and to the barn-yard. A large barn, 26 by 54 feet; a young orchard just coming into bearing, of apples, pears, plums, and cherries. Also, grapes, currants, strawberries, Antwerp raspberries, Lawton blackberries, &c., with a great deal of shrubbery about the place.
Also, a farm of 20½ acres on the opposite side of the Turnpike. On the premises is a cottage and a tenant house, with a stable for two horses, and a large barn 30 by 60 feet. Will be sold separate or together. For terms, &c., apply to L. BARROW, on the premises.

VINELAND FARMS.—FOR SALE, THE BEST of land, at the new and thriving settlement of Vineland, only 30 miles from Philadelphia by railroad, direct to New-York. Soil is a fine clay loam, rich and productive for wheat, grass and fruits; divided into farms of 20 acres and upward, at the low price of from $15 to $20 per acre. One-fourth cash, balance in four years. Also, lots of two and a half to five acres, at from $80 to $200 each. Fine crops can be seen growing. To persons of small capital or out of business, this is a good opportunity to establish a country home, and be certain of a livelihood. This is the right remedy for hard times. Papers and reports can be had by applying to JOHN M. MOORE, No. 191 Pearl-st., New-York. Letters answered. Also, report of Solon Robinson, of the New-York *Tribune*, can be obtained.
Extract from the report of Solon Robinson, Agricultural Editor of the New-York *Tribune*, upon Vineland:
"It is certainly one of the most extensive fertile tracts, in an almost level position, and suitable condition for pleasant farming, that we know of this side of the Western prairies."

ICE BUSINESS FOR SALE, AT FLUSHING, L. I.—To lease, for a term of years, two large ice-houses, with shed connecting, for wagons, &c., situated at the head of Kissena Lake; and also for sale, ice tools, fixtures, &c., appertaining to getting in and storing; also, four wagons, horses, mules, &c. This is an opportunity seldom offered, with a good run of custom, for any person or company wishing to embark in the ice business. On the said lake is a grist mill—few country mills have a better run of custom. Also, a farm of 60 acres of land, with a good sized dwelling-house and out-houses, &c., which all might be leased or purchased together or separate, if desired. For further particulars address J. J. WILLETS, Flushing, Long Island.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLOTTE FULLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the 28th day of August, 1861.
PHILIP MILLSPAUGH, Executor.
au30-law6mF

PROPOSALS.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE.—Philadelphia, Dec. 9, 1861.—Proposals are invited at this office, until the 20th instant, for Zouave Leggings of Russet Leather, or other suitable material; and of Linen or Russia Sheeting; to be 11½ inches high. Samples of the Leggings to be sent with the proposals, stating prices. G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

THE FIGHT ON THE UPPER POTOMAC

Little Execution Done by the Rebel Artillery—Their Disappearance from the Locality—Their Probable Loss, &c.

WILLIAMSPORT, MD., Sunday, Dec. 8, 1861.

I have just returned from Dam No. 5, about seven miles above this on the *Potomac*, where a sharp skirmish has been going on all day. When the firing was first commenced about 4 o'clock last evening, by the rebels on the other side of the river, Capt. ROBINSON's Company of Col. LEHMAN's Regiment, the Virginia First, who were on picket duty at that point, were the only men we had present; but they were reinforced this morning about 2 o'clock by Company C, Capt. WM. H. JACKSON, of the Thirteenth Massachusetts, Col. LEONARD, who left this place last night about 10 o'clock.

The rebels opened the battle by throwing shell and canister in rapid succession. They had four or five 10-pound rifled cannon, and one large Parrott gun; but when they had ceased firing at dark last evening, had succeeded in doing nothing but destroy Mr. STANHOPE's house, which stood close by the river on this side. They also threw several cannon balls into several other small buildings which stood in the neighborhood of STANHOPE's house. Our men had no artillery, and returned the fire occasionally with small arms. Some of our men were in and about the buildings toward which the enemy's shot was directed, but most of Capt. JACKSON's company were stationed along a fence, running parallel with the river, on the brow of the hill on this side of the river. There was also a large hill on the opposite side, and it was on the top and the slope of this hill that the rebel cannons were planted.

The firing ceased at dark last evening, but was renewed with shell and canister at daylight this morning. It was at once as brisk and unceasing as it had been yesterday, but was immediately returned vigorously by Capt. JACKSON's Company, who had by this time arrived and taken their position on the top of the hill. As soon, however, as the rebels had discovered their position this morning, they elevated the range of their artillery, and the second shell they threw struck a large barn on the brow of the hill, a little to the right of ROBINSON's men, belonging to JOHN STERLING, which immediately took fire, and was burned to the ground. Some of the Massachusetts boys, who had been enjoying a nap on the hay-mow during the after part of the night, had just left the barn when the shell struck it. Mr. STERLING had barely time to get his horses and cattle from it, and lost his entire crop of grain.

The cannonading ceased about nine o'clock this morning, but was renewed again about four this evening, and kept up till dark, since which time there has been no firing on either side. The enemy's shells this evening, were directed towards STERLING's house, which stood a little in the rear of the barn, but they did not succeed in hitting it.

None of our men were killed or wounded, save JAS. KENNEY, of Company C, of the Massachusetts Thirteenth, who received two pretty severe flesh wounds in the thigh and in the calf of the leg. He was wounded while coming up the hill from the river where he had taken his position during the night with some others, behind STANHOPE's house. He was first struck in the thigh, and in an effort to get away was again struck in the leg. He was lying in STERLING's house this evening, while the shells of the enemy were flying thick and fast about it; but he will soon be on his way to Boston, from whence he hails.

It is not known how many the rebels lost, but several were seen to fall, and taken into a couple of houses which stand on the Virginia side. KENNEY was wounded by a Minié ball, which seemed to be the only kind of small shot the rebels used. The firing of small-arms was very brisk on both sides, during the whole day.

We expect some artillery here daily, but the rebels have removed from the Dam, and will not likely appear soon again. They showed themselves about a thousand strong. AN EYE-WITNESS.

FROM GEN. BANKS' DIVISION.

FREDERICK, Wednesday, Dec. 11.

The Nineteenth Massachusetts, of Gen. STONE's Division, have been sent to Muddy Branch to picket the Potomac, in lieu of Gen. BANKS' Division. Their Post-office is Darnestown. Gen. STONE's command will thus keep river guard from near the Great Falls to Nolan's Ferry, above the mouth of the Monocacy.

Capt. COLLES, the commander of Gen. BANKS' Body-guard, is on a visit to Philadelphia, to prove his union sentiments by leading to the altar a blooming bride.

Assistant Adjt.-Gen. COPELAND is on a visit to the North. His duties are now performed by Capt. SCHRIBER.

Col. RUGER, the Provost-Marshal, has removed his quarters and the army prison into the city. He occupies a large unfinished building on Church-street, locally known as "the Haunted House." His assistants are Capt. BERTRAM, Company A; First Lieut. VAN BRUNT, Adjutant, and Second Lieut. HOWARD, Company A, in charge of the Quartermaster's and Commissary stores; all of the Third Wisconsin Regiment.

The humanity of the ladies of Frederick towards the sick of our army, is worthy of lasting record. Last Summer while our division was at Sandy Hook, and the general hospital was located here, several ladies formed an association for the relief and attendance of the invalids. Their efforts were rewarded by liberal donations, necessaries, comforts and delicacies, as well as personal attendance and nursing from a majority of all the ladies of the city *without regard to political opinions*. When the Federal troops were withdrawn and the headquarters of the Home Guard established here, this humane course was continued, and now, on reëstablishing the general hospital here, their labors are unabated. Ladies surrounded with the elegancies and luxuries of life, vie with those in a more humble sphere in unremitting attentions to the sick soldiers.

Sergeant AMES, of Company D, Ninth New-York Regiment, died in the general hospital to-day. He was universally esteemed for his qualities as a gentleman and soldier, and his loss is deeply regretted by all.

Yesterday afternoon heavy and rapid cannonading was heard in the direction of Conrad's Ferry, but nothing has yet been ascertained as to the cause.

The weather continues mild and Spring-like.

FREDERICK, Wednesday, Dec. 11—Noon.

Up to 10 o'clock, no intelligence had been received at Headquarters as to the cause of the firing in the direction of Edwards' Ferry yesterday. Gentlemen who came from that direction say the firing continued irregularly all day.

Yesterday morning the rebels sent several shots across the river at Dam No. 5, and the skirmishers on both sides kept up a scattering fire on the shores for some time. No person was injured on our side, nor is it known that any were killed on the side of the enemy.

Major COPELAND, Assistant Adjutant-General, and Capt. COLLIS, of Gen. BANKS' Body Guard, have returned to their respective posts.

Everything is quiet in the city and the encampments.

The New-York Nineteenth Regiment reached here from Muddy Bank last night.

THE LAST ESCAPE OF THE SUMTER.

By the arrival at this port, last night, of the brig *Thos. W. Rowland*, Capt. ROWLAND, we have dates from St. Thomas to the 27th ult.

The United States gunboat *Iroquois* arrived at St. Thomas on the 25th, from off Port Royal, Martinique, where she had been lying for several days for the purpose of capturing the privateer *Sumter*, which vessel was then lying in that port, but on the night of the 23d, for some reason which we are unable to state, the *Sumter* succeeded in making her escape. The gunboat *Dacotah* had arrived at St. Thomas about the 23d, and was immediately dispatched with coal and provisions for the *Iroquois*, but did not fall in with her, the *Iroquois* having left there.

The *T. W. Rowland* brings as passenger Mr. J. C. JOHNSON, one of the crew of the brig *D. Trowbridge* captured by the privateer *Sumter*.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S EXPEDITION.

Extensive Preparations at this Port—A Large Number of Mortar Floats Being Shipped, &c.

Extensive preparations have been going on for some time at the various ship-yards and iron-works in this City, in altering, repairing and fitting out vessels which are to form a part of Gen. BURNSIDE's Expedition. These vessels consist of steamers, barks, schooners, ferry-boats and barges, many of which are finished, and are now receiving their stores and ammunition. A large number of rifled and smooth-bore cannon, of heavy calibre, will be used in this expedition. Thus far, about fifty vessels have been attached to the fleet, and others are to be added. It is expected that the expedition will leave this port in a few days. It will proceed to Fortress Monroe and there be reinforced.

Three hundred floats, each thirty-two feet long by five and a half feet beam, are now being shipped in Government transports from Pier No. 9 North River, for the expedition.

THE STONE FLEET.

From the Boston Traveller, Dec. 11.

The following vessels, comprising a portion of the second Rat-Hole Expedition, are now at anchor in the roads, and awaiting a fair wind to sail South:

Bark *Peri*, 265 tons register, Capt. D. P. NICKERSON, with 225 tons stone.

Bark *Jubilee*, 239 tons register, Capt. ERASTUS FISH, with 210 tons stone.

Bark *Newburyport*, 341 tons register, Capt. E. KENDALL, with 300 tons stone.

Bark *Messenger*, 216 tons register, Capt. JAMES E. CARBURY, with 220 tons stone.

Brig *Stephen Young*, 200 tons register, Capt. ALEXANDER BAXTER, with 175 tons stone.

The bark *Marcia*, 343 tons, will also sail in a few days, as also ship *Timor*, 289 tons, with as much stone on board as prudent for them to take. The last named vessel belonged to the first stone fleet, and sailed from New-London, Nov. 20, but was obliged by stress of weather and loss of sails to put in here for repairs.

Seven vessels sailed from New-Bedford on Monday; five are to sail from New-London and two from New-York to-day, making, including those from here, the twenty vessels comprising the second fleet. We understand that these vessels have cost the Government about $12 50 per ton, and as they are all good stanch and strong old vessels, we doubt not they will safely arrive at their destination, which we can only get at by exercising our Yankee privilege of guessing, as they sail under sealed orders. If judiciously placed, we consider this mode of blockade as most efficient, and also most economical, as it enables the commander of the blockading fleet to dispense with several of our vessels of war now employed for that purpose, and use them at other points much more advantageously.

A SENSATION FROM BERMUDA.

Alleged Insult to the British Flag by an American War Vessel.

By the arrival of steamer *Delta* at Halifax, on the 5th inst., in four days from Bermuda, the *Reporter*, of that city, is placed in possession of the following information, (conveyed in a private letter to a gentleman in that city, from a Bermuda correspondent):

"The Mexican difficulty is settled. They have submitted to the terms of the allies; but the preparations still go on. Six hundred marines are coming out in the *Sanspareil*. It is difficult to know if the Mexicans are sincere in their submission. The preparations here are not, however, delayed. The gunboat *Landrail* brought the news to the Admiral—on her way here she was stopped by an American corvette, who fired a shot across her bows, (the usual course to bring a vessel to.) It is said the naval authorities here are very indignant that the *Landrail* should have stopped or submitted to such an indignity. I fear this act will lead to a war. We are too passive, and it only incites the Americans to commit new outrages. The *Nile*, *Mersey* and *Diadem* suffered severely from a gale on their way here."

The *Reporter* makes the following comments:

"We have seen no reference to this outrage in the Bermuda papers, but as they are published weekly, it accounts for this, as the letter is dated after the latest paper received here by the *Merlin*. But we fear the facts are too true. The *Landrail* carries five guns—is a screw steam gun vessel, of eighty horse-power, and commanded by THOS. H. MARTIN.

Whatever differences of opinion may exist as to the arrest of SLIDELL and MASON, there can be no doubt as to the light in which the outrage offered to the British flag in the case of the *Landrail* should and will be regarded. It is evident that the American Government *wish* to provoke a quarrel with England. The tone of the Press—the insolent conduct of the officers of their fleet, with which the Atlantic coast is now covered, and the hardly concealed wish of her public men to insult and bully the representatives of the British Nation on every occasion, leave no doubt as to the recent outrages being the result of a settled plan.

There is a limit beyond which forbearance ceases to be a virtue; and we do not see how war, with all its horrors, is to be averted much longer. A Government beset with difficulties, powerless to subdue a rebellion of a third of its own subjects, and kept in power only by the will of a vile Press and reckless people, cannot and will not make any apology for these insults offered to the British flag, and may not wish for a more desirable solution of their present position than to plunge the country into a European war, and thus escape from their present embarrassments.

We deprecate war, and especially such a war as the Cabinet at Washington would force on us; but if the British ensign is not to be respected—if a ship of war is to be stopped on the high seas—if the flag which for "a thousand years has braved the battle and the breeze," is to be now for the first time trampled in the dust,—if there is no alternative between national dishonor and war,—we would say: Welcome the latter a thousand times sooner than that we should live only on the sufferance of a people who know neither how to respect themselves nor the rights of their neighbors."

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

At the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday, the schooner *Hope*, formerly a private yacht, and recently employed by the Surveying Department, was formally turned over to the naval authorities and put into commission, with the following list of officers:

Master's mate in command, M. S. Chase; master's mate and executive officer, J. O. Maatair; master's mates, —— Baker and W. H. Crandall.

The *Hope* will be put on the same service as the *G. W. Blunt* which is used as a dispatch boat.

The gunboat *Winona* and the purchased bark *Arthur* were put into commission Wednesday at 1 o'clock. The *Winona*, like the other new gunboats, is pierced for thirteen guns, but only carries two broadside, one 11-inch columbiad, and one rifled Parrott gun on the forecastle. The armament of the *Arthur* consists of six 32-pounders.

The officers of the *Winona* are:

Lieutenant commanding, G. P. NICHOLS; Lieutenant and executive officer, John G. WALKER; Acting Masters, F. McCarthy and Charles Hallet; Assistant Surgeon, Arthur Matthewson; Assistant Paymaster, H. M. Denniston; Second Assistant-Engineer, James P. Sprague; Third Assistants, Edward Gay, Robert F. Haspuld and Joseph Walters; Master's Mates, A. J. S. Barker, Frank H. Beers, William F. Hunt, Alfred Staigg and Charles W. Hammett, Jr.

The officers of the bark *Arthur* are:

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant in command, J. W. KITTREDGE; Acting Master and Executive Officer, W. C. Smidt; Acting Masters, E. T. Jones and W. H. Merrithew; Acting Assistant Surgeon, O. D. Root; Acting Assistant Paymaster, Marcus B. Osborn; Master's Mates, William Barker, John L. Constrat and T. N. Meyer.

The bark *Pursuit* has taken the berth vacated by the *Arthur*, to receive her armament, which will consist of six 32-pounders.

A notice has been issued by the naval authorities to the effect that all candidates for the positions of Acting Masters and Master's Mates must apply at the office of the Naval Examining Board, over the cooper's shop at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and that all Masters detailed for service with the bomb-proof flotilla must report to Commander PORTER at the same place.

The steamer *Wyandotte* and the ship *Nightingale* have left for the blockading fleet.

The United States sloop-of-war *Vandalia* is expected to go down and anchor off the Battery this evening, where she will remain for a few days.

The United States sloop-of-war *Tuscarora* was filling her coal-bunkers yesterday, and will soon be ready to sail.

A small detachment of marines was sent from the barracks to fill up vacancies in the guards of the *Vandalia* and *Tuscarora*.

A lighter from Cold Spring arrived yesterday, with a quantity of uncharged shells and Parrott guns, which were turned over to Capt. GANSVOORT, the officer in command of the Ordnance Department.

We reported, a short time since, that the keel of a new frigate would be laid in the ship-house when the *Oneida* was built. The workmen were employed yesterday in putting up the blocks for this purpose.

Several men attached to the permanent party on Governor's Island have been transferred and promoted to non-commissioned officerships in the Fourteenth United States Infantry, stationed at Perrysville, Maryland. It was announced a short time ago that the commanding officer would not indorse any more applications for transfers from the permanent party, but the requirements of the service have rendered it necessary that competent men should be assigned to the new regiments as orderly sergeants and sergeants.

A canal-boat laden with peas was wrecked a few days ago on Governor's Island. The men got possession of a few bushels, and have been feasting on pea soup ever since. They would like to have peas substituted for beans altogether.

The sentences passed by the Garrison Court-martial, which convened on Saturday at Fort Columbus, were read yesterday, the men being paraded to hear them. The prisoners were sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from ten days to one month, and were fined from $5 to $10.

The first battalion of the Twelfth Infantry is expected to leave Fort Hamilton before the 1st of next month. It is not known yet whether its destination will be Washington or the Southern coast.

THE REBELLION IN MISSOURI.

A Proclamation to the Citizens of Platte County—Price still at Osceola—A Skirmish, &c.

LEAVENWORTH, Wednesday, Dec. 11.

Col. MORGAN, in command of the troops at Weston, has issued a proclamation to the citizens of Platte County, in which he calls upon them to aid in protecting the railroad, and calls on all absentees to return, assuring them protection to persons and property, if loyal. No negroes will be allowed within the camp, or to leave the State without a pass. All marauding parties and armed men will be shot.

Col. MORGAN's force is composed of Missourians enlisted under Gov. GAMBLE's call. A strong force, including Col. JENNISON's Regiment; the Eighth Kansas, Col. WESSEL; a portion of the Seventh Missouri, and other troops, are ordered to West Point, Bates County, Mo.

The latest report from PRICE states that he was still at Osceola, and had made a speech, vowing vengeance on Kansas for burning that place.

A skirmish took place on the 6th inst., on the border of Johnson County, between some Missouri refugees, aided by some Kansas, and a body of rebels. Three rebels are reported killed.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. PRENTISS.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Thursday, Dec. 12.

Gen. PRENTISS' command was to move from Platte City to Richfield on the 11th.

A rebel camp, numbering 3,000, is reported near Albany.

The report that Gen. PRENTISS had bagged 500 rebels is not true.

The woolen factory of BUELL & Co. was destroyed by fire last night. Loss unknown.

A SUCCESSFUL SCOUT.

SEDALIA, Thursday, Dec. 12.

The scouting expedition, composed of parts of MERRILL's Horse and two companies of Regular Cavalry, returned this evening, bringing in as prisoners four Captains, two Lieutenants, and about forty men. They also captured one mortar, and a large number of horses and wagons.

The expedition went as far as Waverly. They report 2,000 rebels at Lexington. SHELBY's men were seen and pursued several times. The report of a fight near Waverly turns out to be false. The man who hauled down the American flag at Lexington, after Gen. MULLIGAN's surrender, was arrested here to-day as a spy.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

REPORTS FROM THE SOUTHERN PART OF THE STATE.

LEWISVILLE, Thursday, Dec. 11.

The reports yesterday that three National brigades had crossed to the south side of the Green River is authoritatively denied.

No information has been received at headquarters here that Capt. E. F. PRUNE, of Gen. BUELL's staff, and Major HELVEHL, of Gen. SCHOEPF's staff, had been captured by the rebels near Somerset, but apparently well informed parties think it true.

JOHNSON, the rebel Provisional Governor of the State, in a message to the Legislature, says he will gladly resign his position when Gov. MAGOFFIN shall escape from his virtual imprisonment at Frankfort.

A LIEUTENANT-COLONEL IN TROUBLE.

BOSTON, Thursday, Dec. 12.

Lieut.-Col. HORACE BINNEY SARGENT, of the First Massachusetts Cavalry, charged with severely wounding a private of the regiment during the recent disturbance at Camp Readville, has given $5,000 bail to answer before the Civil Court.

A LETTER FROM COL. WOOD.

Ex-Alderman FREDERICK SCHOLES yesterday yesterday received the following letter from ALFRED M. WOOD, Colonel of the Fourteenth Regiment, (Brooklyn,) N. Y. S. M., now held a close prisoner at Richmond. The letter was franked "From Hostage, Richmond Prison."

RICHMOND PRISON, Dec. 4, 1861.

F. SCHOLES, Esq.—*My Dear Friend*: Your kind letter of the 21st is received, and it is the only one that I have received from you since my captivity. I am pained to learn that you have had no tidings of CLAYTON's fall. Of the many brave soldiers that fell upon the plains of Manassas, none were more brave and generous than Lieut. SCHOLES. * * * I don't think that you have a true conception of our condition. There is not a criminal in a Northern prison subjected to the same rigor that we are subjected to. Seven of us are in one cell, the dimensions of which are eleven by sixteen feet, and into which scarcely ever a ray of sunshine penetrates. However, I feel that I am in my line of duty, and am willing to suffer still more if my country requires it. If we are marked to die, we are enough to do our country loss; and if to live, the fewer men, the greater share of honor.

Give my kind regards to all, and believe me ever,
Yours, very truly, A. M. WOOD,
Col. Fourteenth Reg't, N. Y. S. M.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

SIXTY-THIRD REGIMENT, IRISH BRIGADE.

The following appointments and resignations have taken place in this regiment since its departure for the seat of war: Joseph McDonough to be Captain, *vice* Tobin, resigned; Michael O'Sullivan to be Captain, *vice* McCaffrey, resigned; —— Twohy to be First Lieutenant, *vice* McDonough, promoted; J. Cooke Molloy to be First Lieutenant, *vice* Conneally, resigned; J. Orpin Massy to be First Lieutenant, *vice* Canty, resigned; Cadwalader Smith to be First Lieutenant, *vice* Gleason, resigned; William F. Herring to be Second Lieutenant *vice* Twohy, promoted; —— Maguire to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Molloy, promoted; —— Fitzpatrick to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Smith, promoted; Jas. B. De Cue to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Lydon, promoted.

DEPARTURE OF THE THIRD BATTALION OF THE SECOND NEW-YORK LIGHT ARTILLERY.

The Third Battalion of the Second New-York Ligh Artillery, under command of Major McKAY, left its encampment, on Staten Island, yesterday, for Washington, by way of Amboy. A list of the officers has already been published in the TIMES.

DEPARTURE OF THE FOURTH AND FIFTH REGIMENTS—IRISH BRIGADE.

The Fourth Regiment of the Irish Brigade, (Eighty-eighth New-York State Volunteers,) will leave for the seat of war next Monday. The First Battalion of the Fifth Irish Regiment is also under orders to depart at the same time. The Fifth is Col. T. F. MEAGHER's regiment, but will go off in command of Maj. O'NEIL, Col. MEAGHER remaining here to perfect the organization of the entire brigade.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT,
No. 596 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

GENERAL ORDER.—In pursuance of the order of Adjt.-Gen. HILLHOUSE, the officers and members of this regiment are hereby notified that the regiment will proceed to Washington on Monday the 16th inst. All the members on leave and others will report themselves at Fort Schuyler on or before Saturday, the 14th. Those failing to do so will be treated as deserters.

Commandants of companies will have complete muster rolls of their respective commands made and left with the Adjutant on the 14th.

Quartermaster HAVERTY will make the necessary requisitions for equipments, camp equipage, and two days' rations (cooked) for the troops, one the route to Washington; and will also make requisitions for the transportation of the troops from Fort Scuyler to the City, and thence to Washington. By order of

HENRY M. BAKER,
Colonel Eighty-eighth Reg. N. Y. V.
SEMPLE EMMETT, Adjutant.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 12.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) presented a petition to repeal the law which prevents Jewish divines officiating as chaplains in the army.

Mr. TRUMBULL also offered a resolution that the Secretary of State inform the Senate whether any persons have been arrested and imprisoned by his order, and if so, by what authority. Laid over.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) presented a memorial from the Board of Trade of Racine, Wis., relative to the establishment of an armory.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) presented a number of petitions of the same character. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the Naval Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of appointing pupils in the Naval Academy on the ground of merit. Agreed to.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to provide for the appointment of a Solicitor of Claims in the State Department. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. SUMNER also introduced a resolution that the Committee on the Judiciary be directed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for Commissioners to revise public statements of the United States, simplify the language, and reduce the size, so as to be accessible to all. Agreed to.

Mr. FOOT, of Vermont, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to authorize the President to fill up the corps of cadets at West Point. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the Inspector-General, Quartermaster-General, and Commissary-General of Subsistence be directed to inform the Senate what articles ought to be sold by the sutlers to volunteers, and such as best would secure their efficiency. He said it was necessary that the volunteers now in the field should go back to their homes without being demoralized. We had information from all sources that the sutler system as it is now is a prolific source of demoralization and degradation to the volunteers. The evidence of medical men is that it tends to sicken the men. The Sanitary Commission have passed a resolution against it. In thirty-one regiments liquor is sold with the consent of the officers; in one hundred and thirty-seven regiments it is sold with or without the consent of the officers, and in only twenty-three regiments is it entirely excluded. This system to-day is robbing the men of their hard earnings, which ought to go to their families at home. The sutlers have determined to make a fight on this question, and he (WILSON) had read a circular sent out to the sutlers, to collect twenty-five dollars from each sutler to defeat the bill. He had been told defiantly that no such measure could be passed. The other day when one company in a regiment was paid twenty-three hundred dollars, and over, eleven hundred went to the sutler.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) was glad the subject had been brought before the Senate. He was satisfied that this was a most crying evil. He believed the whole system should be promptly abolished.

The resolution was then agreed to.

A joint resolution from the House, expressing the feelings of Congress in regard to the gallant conduct of the late Gen. LYON, was referred to the Military Committee.

A joint resolution from the House, in regard to an exchange of prisoners, was referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the Military Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of appointing a Committee of both Houses to retire improper officers from the army.

Mr. CARLILE, of Virginia, (Union,) opposed the resolution. He was afraid that this was a political device to get political control of the army. He (CARLILE) thought that Congress should not have control of the army.

Mr. DOOLITTLE offered as a substitute that the Committee on Military Affairs be directed to inquire into the expediency of providing a more efficient mode of retiring any improper or incompetent officers of the army.

The substitute was accepted and agreed to.

Mr. FOOT called up the resolution to expel WALDO P. JOHNSON, Senator from Missouri, from the Senate.

The Clerk read an extract from the secession speech of Senator JOHNSON delivered in Missouri.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Opp.,) thought the Senate could not expel a member unless it was shown he had done something unworthy the character of a Senator. There seemed to be nothing against Mr. JOHNSON but rumor. He moved that the resolution be referred to the Judiciary Committee to get further evidence.

Mr. FOOTE had no objection in regard to the reference.

After further discussion the resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The bill to promote the efficiency of the navy, reported by Mr. GRIMES from the Naval Committee, was taken up.

Mr. GRIMES explained the bill, and urged its passage at some length.

The bill provides for retiring officers who have been on the register for forty years, and that the President may select an officer from the grade of Captain or Commander, and assign him to the command of a squadron, with the rank of Flag-officer. It also provides for two hundred medals of honor, for petty officers and seamen, as rewards of gallantry and merit, and makes some further regulations in regard to Navy-yards.

On motion of Mr. DOOLITTLE, the time of retiring was made forty-five years instead of forty.

After further discussion the bill was passed.

Mr. WILSON reported back from the Military Committee the bill relative to Courts-martial in the army, which was considered and passed.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, (Union) moved that so much of the President's Message as refers to a railroad to Western Kentucky and Tennessee, be referred to a Select Committee.

Motion agreed to.

The Senate then went into Executive Session, and on the opening of the doors adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 12.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, (Rep.,) rising to a question of privilege, caused to be read the following extract as further explanatory of the remarks which he made yesterday on Mr. LOVEJOY's resolution, having in view the revocation of a part of Gen. HALLECK's general order relative to fugitive slaves. The resolution, it has already been stated, was laid on the table.

HEADQUARTERS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

Hon. F. P. Blair, Washington:

MY DEAR COLONEL: Yours of the 4th inst. is just received. Order No. 3 was, in my mind, clearly a military necessity. Unauthorized persons, black or white, free or slave, must be kept out of our camps unless we are willing to publish to the enemy everything we do or intend to do It was a military, and not a political order. I am ready to carry out any lawful instructions in regard to fugitive slaves which my superiors may give me, and to enforce any laws which Congress may pass, but I cannot make law and will not violate it. You know my private opinion on the policy of confiscating the slave property of rebels in arms. If Congress shall pass it, you may be certain that I shall enforce it. Perhaps my policy as to the treatment of rebels and their property is as well set out in Order No. 13. issued the day before your letter was written, as I could now describe it. Yours, truly,

H. W. HALLECK.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.) in explanation said in introducing his resolution he, of course, did not desire to revoke an order that Gen. HALLECK did not mean to make. He would say in regard to himself and others, that an attempt has been made to convey the impression that he and others design to support the war, not against the rebellion, but against Slavery. He believed in taking away all the property of rebels and emancipating their slaves as the most efficient means of suppressing the rebellion. Others might differ from him as to the policy, but while he was not in favor of carrying on the war for the specific and ultimate purpose of liberating the slaves, he was against carrying it on for protecting Slavery. He was opposed to the army being employed as slave catchers, and to giving orders to throw back on their masters those who desire to escape, whether free or slave, black or white. Consequently, he thought if any orders had been given to drive slaves back into the hands of Secessionists or into the hands of slaveholders, whether loyal or not, to be contrary to sound policy in carrying on the war and suppressing the rebellion. In conclusion, he said, if any soldiers want to fight simply for the purpose of returning fugitive slaves, he had only to remark that the army would be stronger without them.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill authorizing the raising of a volunteer force for the better defence of Kentucky. It proposes to raise a volunteer force of 20,000 men for twelve months, to be employed within the limits of that State, to repel invasion and guard and protect public property; but, whenever necessary, they may be employed temporarily outside of Kentucky. Regimental and company officers are to be appointed under such regulations as the Kentucky Military Board may prescribe.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, (Union,) who several days ago introduced the bill, proceeded to show the importance of passing it. Kentucky, he said, was to be the great battle ground of this war. The people of that State hoped soon to see the day when the invaders' foot would be expelled from that territory which is now invaded. Property has been ruthlessly destroyed or carried off, homesteads have been made desolate, bridges burned, &c., and it is to protect the State while the army is marched elsewhere that the volunteer force is required.

Mr. LOVEJOY inquired: Why is it that the regularly mustered forces cannot accomplish these objects?

Mr. WICKLIFFE replied that they wanted the volunteer force to protect the State from inroads on the border, as well as at any time to render aid to the Union army.

Mr. LOVEJOY wished to know whether it was important to act on the bill to-day.

Mr. WICKLIFFE replied he had received from the Military Board of Kentucky an urgent application to call on the War Department, and ask for just such a corps as the bill provides. He had brought the subject to the attention of the President and Secretary of War, and it had met not only with their approval, but that of all the Cabinet.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, (Union,) spoke of a recent sojourn in the part of Kentucky so much ravaged and laid waste by the rebel troops, and would allude at a future time to the distressing condition of affairs in Eastern Tennessee, which he had alone the honor to represent. His people, he said, had been left unprotected by the Government, notwithstanding their firm devotion to the Union. He held it to be a duty not only to protect loyal men in Tennessee and Kentucky, but in South Carolina, and everywhere, as much so as in Pennsylvania and the adjoining States. The present war is against the Government on the part of the South, and should be promptly suppressed. We have expended millions on the borders to protect the whites against savages, and certainly we should be prompt to protect all loyal men against the rebels.

The further consideration of the bill was then postponed until Monday.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the special order, namely,

The various propositions involving the question of emancipating the persons held as slaves by rebels.

Mr. ELIOT, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) proceeded to explain and enforce his resolution, declaring that the war has for its object the suppression of the rebellion and the reëstablishment of the rightful authority of the National Constitution and the laws over the entire extent of our common country, and advising that military orders for the emancipation of the slaves be used whenever the same shall avail to weaken the power of the rebels in arms or in sustaining the military power of the loyal forces. Slavery, he argued, was at the root of the rebellion, and, therefore, is an outlaw. There was no doubt loyal men should be protected, because it should be understood that the men who stand up for the right should be held close to our hearts. This war had been called an Anti-Slavery war; it was no such thing. Though Slavery caused it, and though by it Slavery may be overthrown or removed, nevertheless, the object of the war is to recover the rightful authority of the Government, and to put down treason. He spoke of the desertion of the country around about Port Royal, and in reply to his own question, What ought to be done? said: Let our military commanders organize a Bureau of Agriculture—let the black hands gather the white staple—let the shackles fall off the limbs thus employed. His resolutions, he said, do not determine what the future is to be. Let us first do the work put upon us, and after that the way will be opened to us. As our army advances, the reëstablishment of the former order of things would be apparent. Already a Post-office has been put in operation at Port Royal, soon the school-house and church would follow, and even in the Palmetto State the banner of our common country will wave over the land of the free. Treason will be suppressed, the rebellion overcome, and the rightful authority of the laws and Constitution maintained. In the course of his remarks he said SIMON CAMERON had done more in three months to raise his name higher among men and the lovers of freedom, and as an opposer of rebellion and treason, than during all his previous long career in public life. Towards the conclusion of his lengthy argument, he said it was time there was a definite policy on this subject of confiscation, and he further contended that, as Slavery was at the root of this treason, it should be eradicated, and quoted authorities to show that, by the law of nations, it was competent and right to pursue the course which his resolutions indicate.

Mr. STEELE, of New-York, (Opp.,) said that he would endeavor not to exhibit bad taste by following the line of discussion pursued by the gentleman from Massachusetts, (ELIOT,) who asserted, in broad terms, that Slavery is the cause of this war. This proposition he (STEELE) denied. He asserted that it was caused by unnecessary agitation of the Slavery question. Proposing to test the gentleman's (ELIOT) argument by the message of the President, which had been quoted, he insisted that no sentence therein contained could be construed to mean that the President desires any legislation on this subject. He (STEELE) had supposed that the test of loyalty was, "Who will stand by the Government in this its time of need?" He had hoped that gentlemen here would rise above all passion and prejudice, and stand up for the country. He (STEELE) was as ready to go as far as any gentleman in support of this sentiment. In further response to Mr. ELIOT, Mr. STEELE said: Let it be proclaimed that this war is for the extinction of Slavery, and whether you believe it or not, the power of our army is paralyzed.

Mr. CONWAY, of Kansas, (Rep.,) contended that the conflict which has been progressing for nine months has changed its original character. From an attempt to put down an insurrection it has settled into deliberate war. We have not encountered the enemy in any battle in which we have won an unquestionable victory. With the exception of the advantages gained by two expeditions, on the Southern coast, our arms have everywhere been overborne, notwithstanding our volunteers have displayed a gallantry rarely equaled. The general purposes of the Government have been defeated, and the rebels have secured with nations a belligerent character in derogation of their responsibility to the Federal Union. How then could they have rights under the Constitution which the Government is bound to respect, while they exercise the rights of belligerents arising from incompatible relations. We cannot treat them as sister States while they are warring upon us. In condemning the slaveholding power, he said its lust for dominion would cover the whole continent with its black pall. It was Kansas that first interposed a barrier to the despotic rule and stayed the despotic tide of Slavery. History has no brighter page in all her annals than that of Kansas. Absolute security is what Slavery wants, hence estimated power only will suffice. The principle on which the war is conducted by the Administration would restore Slavery to its former relations to the Union. Again would disasters similar to the present result, and the causes which now operate would, in the future, involve us in the horrors of civil war. The old issue would revive with all its political earnestness. The emancipation of the slaves should be declared as a military necessity.

Mr. HARDING, of Kentucky, (Union) obtained the floor.

Mr. FOUKE, of Illinois, (Opp.,) ineffectually asked him to give way as he wished briefly to reply to Mr. CONWAY, who had said "that the battle of Belmont was a defeat." In justice to the brave soldiers who participated in that action, he (FOUKE) wanted to nail the falsehood.

Mr. WADSWORTH, of Kentucky, (Union) commenced to speak, but yielded for a motion to adjourn.

Mr. CONWAY wished to know whether Mr. FOUKE intended his remarks to him as personal.

Mr. ROBINSON said: Mr. FOUKE has left the Hall.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, (Opp.,) would say that, whatever his colleague (FOUKE) had said on the floor of the House of a personal character, ought to be settled elsewhere.

Mr. CONWAY remarked that he did not wish to be subject to the imputation of having told a falsehood. He understood the proprieties of this House as well as any other member.

Adjourned till Monday.

The Case of Mrs. Mary Hartung.

SHE IS UNCONDITIONALLY RELEASED FROM PRISON.

ALBANY, Thursday, Dec. 12.

Mrs. MARY HARTUNG, who has been in prison some three years and a half, on the charge of the murder of her husband by poison, and who has been twice sentenced to death, and saved the last time by the passage of Senator COLVIN's bill abolishing capital punishment, was to-day released from confinement by Judge WRIGHT, of the Supreme Court, on a proceeding brought before him by her counsel, WM. J. HADLEY, who has been indefatigable in his efforts to save his client. Immediately after her release, which was hailed with enthusiasm by the crowded Court, District-Attorney SCHAEFFER procured an order for a stay of proceedings from Judge PECKHAM, and served the papers on the Sheriff, who reconveyed the prisoner to jail. This coming to Judge WRIGHT's ears, he ordered Mrs. HARTUNG to be again brought before him, and entered judgment for her unconditional discharge, disregarding the order of Judge PECKHAM. She was then set at liberty, and immediately conveyed off by her friends. The affair creates much excitement.

Non-Arrival of the Europa.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Dec. 12—9 A. M.

No signs of the Royal Mail steamship *Europa*, from Liverpool Nov. 30, *via* Queenstown Dec. 1. It is now snowing, and threatening a heavy storm.

[Advertisement.]

A novelty was seen in Broadway, it having been discovered by a novice. A young and pretty girl discovered that all the gents wore Hats of a bright polish and beautiful style, not affected by the high winds. She finally discovered that it was KNOX's style, corner of Fulton-street and Broadway, and went home edified. Like her, we advise all who are in want of a good Hat, to buy of KNOX, the Hatter, and be edified.

[Advertisement.]

"CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM."—Skates from 25 cents to $25. Everything in the skating line (except ponds) to suit all ages, sexes, tastes and purses. Parlor skates. We make a specialty of skates. CONOVER & WALKER, No. 474 Broadway.

Passengers Arrived.

DEC. 12—*In steamship Hansa, from Bremen, &c.*—T. H. Baisseller, Carl Gritze, F. A. Gritze, Justus Schulz, Mrs. Schirmer and family, V. Mayer, A. Von Beaulieu, George Schnieder, Mr. Bernhold.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 16 | Sun sets.... 4 33 | Moon sets.... 3 56
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 4 14 | Gov. Island. 5 03 | Hell Gate.... 6 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Dec. 12.

Cleared.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia, J. Hand.

Ship Enterprise, McLane, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Irene, (Norw.,) Buckholtz, Queenstown, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Barks Diadem, Sawyer, Shanghai, J. C. Jewett; Heres, (Br.,) Michaelis, Cork, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Angia, (Br.,) Olsen, La Poile, N. F., H. L. Routh & Sons; Englishman, (Br.,) Homer, Cork or Falmouth, Jackson & Neill; Catharina, (Russ.,) Elfwing, Cork or Falmouth, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; D. Trowbridge, Neal, Demerara, D. Trowbridge.

Brigs Union, (Br.,) Smith, St. John, N. B., A. Smithers & Co.; Isabella, (Br.,) Depiton, Porto Plata, C. F. & H. G. Smith; Financier, Black, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Ellen, (Br.,) Little, Cork or Falmouth, F. McDonald & Co.; Glengary, (Br.,) Mickel, Cardiff, A. Leary.

Schooners O. C. Acken, Peck, Stamford, R. Sanford; Rival, Hobbie, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; Flora King, McFarland, Boston, G. L. Hatch; Moonlight, Tenny, Matanzas, Bacon & Howell; Mary Eliza, Benjamin, Norwalk, M. Briggs; Eliza, (Br.,) McDonald, St. Thomas, H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Sloop Jane Maria, Hard, Norwich, H. S. Rackett; Wm. Penn, Case, Bridgeport, H. S. Rackett; Motto, Bilvin, New-London, Conn., L. Kenny.

Arrived.

Swedish frigate Norrkoping, Commander Adlersparre, Plymouth, Eng., 57 ds. Has a crew of 340 men, and mounts 32 guns.

Steamship Hansa, (Brem.,) Von Santen, Bremen Nov. 24, and Southampton 28th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Has experienced heavy westerly gales up to the Banks of Newfoundland; since then has had fine weather.

Steamship New-York, Chisholm, Portland, in ballast. Has been chartered by the Government.

Steamship New-Brunswick, Winchester, Portland, in ballast. Has been chartered by the Government.

Steamer W. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Falcon, Brown, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Black Diamond, Allen, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Ospray, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Trenton, Wilson, Trenton, with mdse. to Wm. Jenkins.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer A. H. Bowman, Clark, New-Bedford, with mdse. to master.

Ship Ludwig Heyn, (Pruss.,) Bordow, London 65 ds., in ballast to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Had very bad weather, split and lost sails, sprung rudder, &c.

Ship Plymouth Rock, Hammond, London and the Lizards 24 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Ship Northern Chief, (of Belfast,) McClellan, Liverpool 49 ds., with salt to master.

Ship Ocean Scud, (of Bath,) Jack, Liverpool 37 ds., with coal to master.

Bark Sarah H. Snow, (of Boston,) Higgins, Shanghai June 30, with teas, &c., to Cary & Co. Passed Anjier Sept. 10, Cape of Good Hope Oct. 16, and the equator Nov. 12. Dec. 1, lat. 30 49, lon. 73 19, spoke schr. Joseph Grice, from Port-au-Prince for New York. Dec. 8, lat. 37 10, lon. 70 40, spoke Ham. ship, from Hamburg for New-York, 70 ds. out. Dec. 2 and 3, lat. 33 30, lon. 74, experienced a severe gale from S. W. and N.

Bark Meteor, (Norw.,) Olsen, Bristol 56 ds., in ballast to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Dec. 2, lat. 32 17, lon. 69 40, spoke schr. Julia Anna, of Boston, Hastings, from Guadaloupe for New-York; the mate and one man had died, and all the crew, except the captain and one man, were sick; supplied them with two men.

Bark Beecher Stowe, (Br., of North Shields,) Kirby, Londonderry 50 ds., in ballast to A. G. Donald. 5th inst., lat. 36 30, lon. 66 36, boarded Br. bark Suprise, of London, Muller, from Philadelphia for Cork, with pumps choked shifted, and leaking very badly; advised him to return, to which he consented; would come to New-York.

Bark Erramanga, (Br., of North Shields,) Hunter, Barcelona 60 ds., in ballast to H. & F. W. Meyer.

Bark Auguste Georges, (Fr.,) Lalargue, Havre 60 ds., in ballast to A. P. Pillot & Co.

Bark Theresa, (Br., of P. E. I.,) Frazer, Charlottetown, P. E. I., 10 ds., with oats to Tyne & Smith.

Bark Robert Leonard, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Corning, Dublin 33 ds., in ballast to Edmiston Bros.

Brig Florist, (Br.,) Brough, Rio Janeiro 82 ds., with coffee to order. Experienced a succession of gales from N. to S. W. the entire passage.

Brig T. W. Rowland, Rowland, Rio Janeiro 52 ds., via St. Thomas Nov. 27, in ballast to H. R. Miller.

Brig John Middleton, (Br., of Sunderland,) Scott, Halifax 12 ds., in ballast to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Eurius, Chishel, Cow Bay 14 ds., with coal to F. Talbot & Co.

Brig Gen. Boyd, Hinckley, Beddeford 8 ds., with lumber to master.

Brig Allston, Smith, Bangor 10 ds., with lumber.

Schr. Ivy, (Br., of Parsboro,) Pettis, Cornwallis 15 ds., with potatoes to Duryee & Hyde. Has had heavy westerly weather.

Schr. Gilbert Bent, (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) Howard, Havana 14 ds., with molasses to master.

Schr. A. Hastings, (Br.,) Chapman, Amherst, N. S., 12 ds., with potatoes to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Three Brothers, (Br.,) Howard, Amherst, N. S., 10 ds., with potatoes to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Sarah, McCount, Cutter 7 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye.

Schr. Glenroy, Wakefield, Gardiner 10 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. New-York, Goodsell, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J. C. Dayton & Co.

Schr. Howard, Baker, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. G. B. Smith, Slocumb, Pocomoke River.

WIND—Sunset, W. S. W.

Below.

Bark Sunrise, (Br., of London,) Muller, from Philadelphia 1st inst.; was bound to Cork for orders; put back to this port on account of having experienced a heavy gale on the 2d and 3d inst., during which shifted cargo and sprung a leak.

Brig Francisco, (Sard.,) ——.

Schr. Joseph Grice, (Br.,) from Port-au-Prince.

Also one ship, unknown.

Sailed.

Dec. 11—Ships Independence, Shanghai; Sandusky, London; Living Age, do.; Star of the Sea, do.; Jeremiah Thompson, Liverpool; Col. Adams, do.; Glad Tidings, Glasgow; Commodore, (Br.,) do.; Macauley, Genoa; Aurelia, (Span.,) do.; Spanker, (Br.,) Cadiz. Br. barks Queen of the Fleet, Cork; Queen of Sheba, do.; Eva, do.; Coral Isle, do.; Nereide, do.; S. D. Ryerson, do.; Queen of the Netherlands, Gloucester; Elizabeth, Dublin; S. Boddington, Liverpool; Morne, Greenville, Johanne Louise, (Brem.,) Bremen; Nestor, (Pruss.,) Gloucester; Harvest Home, Cadiz; Amanda, Bristol. Brigs John Chrystal, Marseilles; Alice, Naguabo; Scotland, Barbados; Sybil, (Br.,) Guadaloupe; Isabella, Cork; G. Marsden, do.; Edmiston Bros., do.; Glenalean, Leith; Lucy Darling, Nassau; Naiad, Cienfuegos; Minnehaha, Plymouth; Comet, Bermuda; John, (Norw.,) Cork. Schrs. Lochness, (Br.,) Tobago; Rising Sun, (Br.,) Jacmel; Compromise, Odessa; Alma, Aux Cayes.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 12—Arr. ship Ocean Pearl, Manila; Charles and Jane, Liverpool. The gunboat Sagamore has gone down on a trial trip to-day.

Miscellaneous.

The steamer Osprey, from Providence, has among her freight 144 bales of cotton.

The want of a powerful steamtug being felt in this harbor, the former ones having been purchased by the Government, the owners of the Hero have been induced to alter that large and powerful boat to supply the deficiency. She is now in active service, towing vessels to and from sea.

Spoken, &c.

Averner—Fr. bark, from Bordeaux for Martinique, 25 ds. out, Nov. 1, lat. 28, lon. 23.

Catalpa—bark, of and from New-Bedford for San Francisco, Dec. 9, lat. 39 30, lon. 70 33.

Georgia—brig, from New-Haven for Santa Cruz, Nov. 25, lat. 18 30, lon. 61 30.

R. S. Hasell—brig, from Cardenas for Portland, Dec. 7, lat. 37 50, lon. 72 10.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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PORTER,

AND

NEW-YORK BROWN STOUT.

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